

MILLARD'S
REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
報論評氏勒密

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**MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST**

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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JAPAN'S offer to negotiate the Shantung Question direct with China has produced another storm in liberal Chinese circles that promises to further widen the breach between the two peoples. Peking is now being deluged with telegrams and messages from Chinese chambers of commerce, educational organizations and patriotic societies all over the land protesting against the "direct-negotiation" possibility. Protests against referring the question to the League of Nations are almost as emphatic as those against the Direct Negotiations proposal. Reasons for this is the general distrust in intelligent Chinese circles of a League of Nations dominated by the same powers that were instrumental in negotiating the secret treaties that caused China's downfall at Paris. In addition to the protests of Chinese at home are the protests from patriotic Chinese in other parts of the world, especially in the United States. A good idea of the feelings of the Chinese people regarding Japan's effort to stop the boycott is conveyed in the following paragraphs from a recent communication sent to Peking by nine influential organizations of Shanghai:

It is reported that Japan, by threats of various kinds, is asking the Chinese government to stop the boycott movement. That the Chinese government can not stop such a movement is obvious to all, for no government on earth can compel its people to buy the goods of another nation which they do not desire. Could the Japanese government compel its people to buy the goods of another nation against their wishes? While it is entirely out of the power of the Chinese government to stop the boycott movement, we must clearly point out that there is only one way open to the Japanese government if it wants to stop the boycott,

and this is within its power to adopt: that is to remove the cause of the boycott by reversing her policy of aggression and injustice to that of moderation and fair play, by giving up all pretensions over Tsingtau and Shangtung, and by ceasing all further support to the corrupt militarists and politicians, whom the Chinese people have repudiated and would have eliminated long time ago but for the Japanese support they have. If Japan would do all this, the boycott movement would stop of itself and Japan would win the lasting friendship of the Chinese people. If Japan will not do so, the whole nation is determined to carry out her plan at any cost until justice is accorded her. We are a peace-loving people and desire to live in harmony and peace with the rest of the world. We realise that the boycott inflicts a hardship not only on the nation boycotted, but also on ourselves. We are willing to undergo this hardship in the hope that we and our children may enjoy the blessings of world peace, which the present policy of military aggression on the part of a stronger power threatens to menace, and we are confident that with the cause of right on our side we shall win.

SOME idea of the unfortunate misunderstanding produced abroad by the recent British Order in Council amending the China Companies Act whereby the executives of (China) companies must be of British nationality, is indicated in the following editorial which appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle* for December 27:

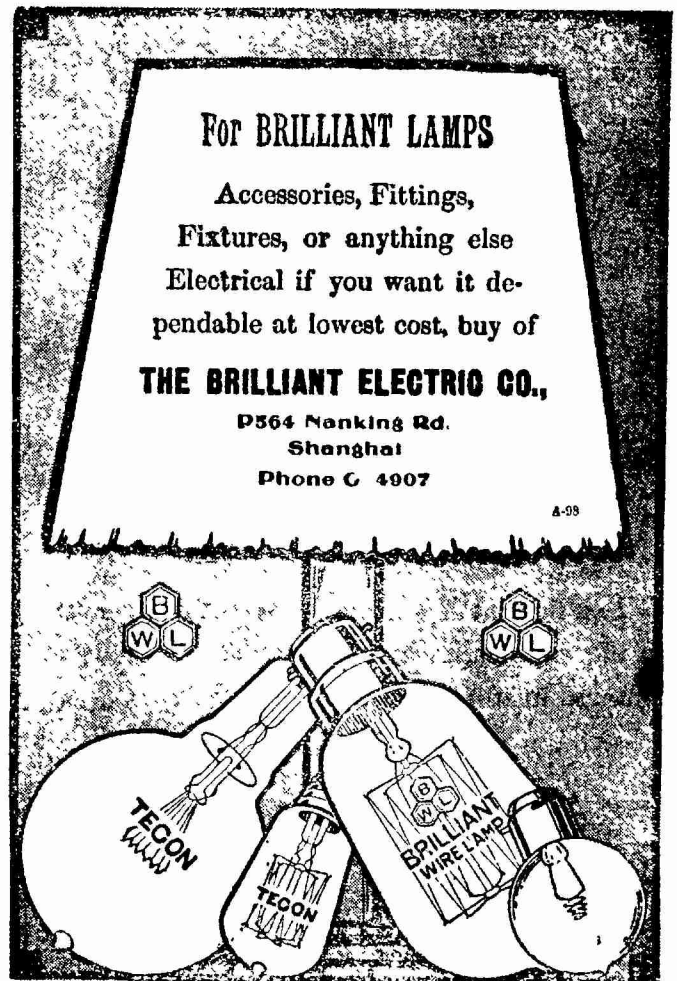
It is stated, apparently upon authority, that the British government has issued an order in council demanding that corporations owned by Americans but incorporated in Great Britain and domiciled in China must within sixty days put the companies under British management under penalty of daily fines leading to confiscation. The American Chamber of Commerce protests. If the order in council reads as stated it will greatly strengthen the hands of those who demand that we build a Navy stronger than that of Great Britain, which means that the people of the world must toil slavishly and live parsimoniously in order that they may fight each other more effectively. There can be no doubt of the right of Great Britain to insist that British corporations, having the right to invoke British protection, shall, regardless of the ownership of stock, be controlled by British subjects. We make or may make the same requirements in respect to American corporations. But if, under existing British law, such corporations are now managed by American owners then Great Britain is as much bound to respect vested rights as Mexico is to respect similar rights obtained by foreigners in that country. And if the government chooses to change its policy, as it has a right to do, it is bound to give reasonable time and every facility for effecting the change without inflicting injury. The obvious course for these companies, some of them said

to be very large and long established in China, is to dissolve the British corporation and reincorporate as Chinese or American corporations. It will be impossible to do that within anything like the time limit allowed. As the British government understands that perfectly the order in council indicates a determination to manage American investments in China in British interests. It is such things which create a state of mind among peoples which leads to war. One could not expect such action from a nation which has just been saved from extinction as a great power by the Nation thus injured and which is now begging for a three years' extension on the interest on borrowed money and crying to us to feed the starving people of Armenia, which is surrounded by wealthy producing territory just practically annexed by Great Britain. It seems to be human nature as developed in the world's older civilizations to grab for everything in sight. As a practical question, if the property of these companies is located in China it is hard to see how Great Britain can collect any fines if she imposes them or prevent those companies from going on with their business in their own way, pending reincorporation. Does Great Britain govern China also? Apparently that is what her government intends.

THE Peking Government will need at least \$10,000,000 to meet urgent expenditures before it can pass the Chinese New Year on February 21. The negotiations for the £5,000,000 loan with the Consortium which began two months ago are still proceeding, and it appears that both America and Japan are rather reluctant to conclude it quickly for different reasons. America is not favorably disposed towards the loan because she does not like to lend money to China in her present state of chaos, which, she is afraid, may be prolonged by foreign silver bullets. Japan is unwilling to make the negotiations a success because she prefers to deal with China exclusively in loan matters so that she alone may be able to get rights and privileges from China. Another reason which underlies Japan's unfavorable attitude towards the £5,000,000 loan is her fear that Great Britain, France and America may use Japan's participation in it as her agreement with their policy to include Manchuria and Mongolia in the sphere of the new consortium's activities and forthwith proceed to form a new consortium on that basis. France and Great Britain, however, consider the new loan as a necessity to the Chinese government in view of the approach of the settlement day on February 20, when serious disturbances may result if the government finds it unable to pay to the soldiers their arrears and meet other urgent expenses. If America can be persuaded to share the British and French view on the question and if Japan can be similarly influenced to change her mind, the Chinese government will have no difficulty to pass February 20. If not, it may borrow Japanese money. This briefly summarizes the Chinese financial situation.

THE Cabinet Ministers in Peking hold the view that in case of the failure of the £5,000,000 loan, the government need not hesitate in obtaining money from Japan. This is the only alternative, they point out. If Great Britain, France and America act jointly, they can easily overcome Japan's opposition. If not, their past complaint against China's readiness to borrow money from Japan and not from them is unjustifiable. The Cabinet Ministers further say that they are more willing to deal with French, American and British bankers than to deal with the Japanese, but these three nations appear to be slow in responding. The £5,000,000 loan, which the Peking government is endeavoring to get, is to be floated in America and Japan. It will be solely used for the disbandment of the troops. Thirty percent of its proceeds will be turned over to the Canton government while Peking will retain the remaining seventy percent. After deducting bankers' commission and the remittance fee, the total loan proceeds will amount to \$10,000,000. Peking will get \$7,000,000, which is less than half a month's expenses. The Cabinet Ministers state that such a loan can help the government much but it will not affect the internal situation in the least. The security for the loan will be the surplus salt revenue which is understood to be more than sufficient to cover the obligations. The unfortunate thing, however, is that after pledging away the surplus salt revenue the government will have less revenue to fall back upon later. During the last few years it has depended upon the frequent release of surplus salt funds for meeting urgent current expenditures. Upon the conclusion of the £5,000,000 loan, it will be deprived of that source of revenue. But what the government can do and is doing in the present circumstances is to carry out the old Chinese saying: "Save the head when there is a headache. And save the foot when there is a sore on the foot."

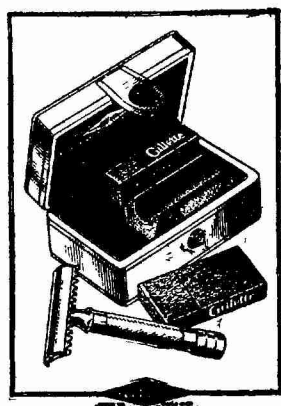
AN important speech by Viscount Uchida, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported by *Reuter's Pacific Service*. The occasion of the speech was the opening of the Diet on January 21. The Foreign Minister has given attention to the two greatest problems that face his country today. These two problems may be set down in two words, and the two words are China and Russia. From the many generalizations that make up most of the Viscount's speech two definite statements stand out sharply. The first of these deals with the boycott and the anti-Japanese demonstrations in China. It will be no small comfort to the boycotters to know that a movement, which was laughed at in its beginnings, has been dignified by the serious attention of the Japanese Foreign Office. The following are the Viscount's words upon the subject:



The anti-Japanese movement which commenced in China in connection with the negotiations at Paris concerning the Shantung question has not yet subsided. The government has from time to time given instructions to the Minister at Peking and the consuls at various places to discuss the matter with the central government and the local authorities respectively with a view to the suppression of this unwelcome development and of late further representations have been made to the Peking government. The Chinese government has given us the assurance that they will take all possible measures looking to the control of the movement and, as it is believed that they are using their best endeavors to give effect to their assurance, the Japanese government are now vigilantly watching the result of the steps taken by them.

THE second of the definite statements comes after telling a listening world that it's too bad there is so much confusion in Russia and after forgiving the United States for an oversight in diplomatic negotiations for which regret has already been expressed. Here is the sentence:

The need of sending reinforcements to the railway guards being intensified, the



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government is despatching about half a
division for that purpose.

At one of the most critical moments in the history of Asia, at a time when wise and farseeing decisions must be made, the Japanese foreign minister proposes vigilant watching and about half a division of railway guards. It has been said that this is one of the critical moments in the history of Asia. And so it is. If this seems too sweeping, it may be softened, in deference to those students of the history of the Far East whose minds embrace milleniums, and stated thus: this is one of the critical moments in the modern history of Asia. Further than this we will not go and for good reason. The situation of immediate importance is in Siberia. The Canadians have been withdrawn from that unhappy country. The Czech-Slovaks have repudiated Kolchak and are about to leave. Kolchak himself is reported to be a prisoner in the hands of revolutionists in Irkutsk. The Americans are about to be withdrawn. The Allies seem to have reached a decision to leave Russia to settle her own troubles as best she may. They seem to be willing to go so far as to trade with Russia, though the movements of the British fleet show that they are doing some "vigilant watching" on their own account. The question of present importance is; What will the Japanese do? A liberal Japan would withdraw from Siberia, living up to the spirit of the proclamation which preceded the arrival

of Japanese troops at Vladivostok. A liberal Japan would speedily make friends with China and, making common cause with her, would hold the frontier leaving Siberia to settle her own troubles and removing from Japan herself all suspicion of trying to gain by the misfortunes of her neighbors.

THE course that Japan will take, if she proceeds under the leadership of those who practice what the Germans used to call *realpolitik*, is by no means so clear. If she proceeds in true militaristic fashion to sieze Siberia as far as Lake Baikal, she will need a large army. If she meets the Bolsheviki on the field of battle she will need a larger army. This army will have behind it a restless and hostile Korea, it will have upon its left flank a suspicious and unfriendly China. It will cost millions of Yen per month to keep it in the field. The prospect is not altogether pleasant. If at the same time Japan should undertake drastic measures in her dealings with China, it becomes well-nigh impossible. Japan cannot deal forcibly with Siberia and with China at the same time. If she attempts to hold a part of Siberia she must come to an understanding with China and do it speedily. If she attempts to deal forcibly with China she must let Siberia alone. There is the other possibility that she will adopt a liberal and open policy in her relations with both Siberia and China. Upon her decision more than upon any other single thing, there rests "the peace of the Far East" in a real sense, not in that historical sense to which diplomatic correspondence in the Far East has accustomed us. What will Japan do? Viscount Uchida ends his address with a characteristic reference to the "fulfillment of the mission of the Empire." If the "mission" of any nation has any meaning outside of the speeches of its public men, it must mean the purposes, the hopes and the ideals which are held and acted upon by that nation and its government. Japan's "mission" is not something handed down from the clouds, her "mission" is what she and her people make it, and it is made of just such decisions as Japan is now called upon to make in Siberia.

The Struggle Continues In North China

BY UPTON CLOSE

POLICE Commissioner of Tientsin and Chihli Province Lt. General Yang I-teh, when reinstated to his position last summer after a vacation because of his pro-German tendencies, principally through the influence of the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin and Japanese Legation, made, it is said, a promise to the Japanese authorities that he would break the

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4700 Stone Marten
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215,000 Marmots

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125,000 Southern Muskrat
10000 Black Muskrat
37000 Seal dyed Muskrat
5700 Seal dyed Muskrat Plates
2000 Cross Fox

THURSDAY—FEBRUARY 5th

8800 White Fox
1000 Blue Fox
1500 Silver Fox

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 6th

25000 Dozen Conies—American
French and German
1000 Coney Plates—Sea lions
60000 Red Fox
80000 Australian Red Fox
1500 Karagon Fox
7100 Macedonian Fox

SATURDAY—FEBRUARY 7th

7000 Chinchilla Rats
2000 Viscachas
1400 Siberian Raccoon
8 Sea Otter
6800 Russian Sable
675 Japanese Sable

MONDAY—FEBRUARY 9th

18000 Japanese Mink
20000 China Mink
35000 Japanese Fox
3000 Japanese Marten
8000 Flying Squirrel
2000 China Pahmi
300 Kid Crosses

200,000 China Dog Mats
3000 China Dog Robes
8800 Thibets
2275 Thibet Robes
3000 Lynx
11000 Lynx Cat
11500 Wild Cat
65000 Wolf

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 10th

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100,000 Fitch
30000 Ermine
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7000 Leopards Cats
3000 Mouffloons
325 Mountain Lion
20000 House Cats
380,000 Opossum
5000 Ringtailed Cat
3600 Otter
500 Wolverine
14000 Grey Fox
15500 South American Fox
1500 Swift Fox
400 Fawn Reindeer
4200 Guanako
5000 Russian Ponies
47000 Barunduki
14500 White Lamb Skins Raw
7400 White Lamb Skins Dressed
1400 Bear

THURSDAY—FEBRUARY 12th

543,000 White Hares
2000 White Rabbits
1000 Australian Hares
700,000 pounds Australian Rabbits
200,000 pounds New-Zealand Rabbits
300,000 Dutch Rabbits

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back of the boycott in Tientsin. The Japanese can not accuse him of lack of good faith in endeavoring to carry out his word. But they have been growing very impatient at his evident inability to do so.

The patriotic organizations in Tientsin have not failed to recognize their most persistent enemy, and have launched campaign after campaign at Yang, taking away from him face and prestige in his home city, and yet failing to move him because of his powerful Anfu club backing. Yang is a man who believes very little in "face" and a great deal in utilitarianism and he has told his enemies that he would stick to his job until they put him out by main force, which, to tell the truth, they have come near doing on two occasions. So far the struggle, however, has always come to a balance in an impasse between the two sides.

The Japanese and Yang made a serious *faux pas* when they endeavored to put Pien Yueh Ting out of the Chamber of Commerce two months ago. The patriotic element pressed the advantage to the limit, and the result was the mass-meeting, the Guilds Unions, the Search Committee, and the other determined and comprehensively laid plans to eradicate Japanese goods entirely and permanently from the North China market which have been fully described in these columns. The pressure on the Japanese was getting tremendous,—official protests and threats followed thick and fast—General Yang

was pressed to redeem his pledges, and something had to break. Unfortunately, an indiscreet action on the part of the boycotters gave Yang the whip-hand, with a semblance of righteousness and law on his side, and he has pressed his advantage with a vengeance. A development closely and importantly related is the great weakening of the Peiyang party, with which the Tsao brothers, Governors of Chihli, are affiliated through the death of its leader, General Feng Kuo-chang, and the consequent ability of the Anfu clique to force the governors, whose own position now hangs in the balance, to, in a more or less half-hearted way, support Yang I-teh, whereas in the previous clashes they distinctly withheld support from him thus greatly emboldening the patriotic element.

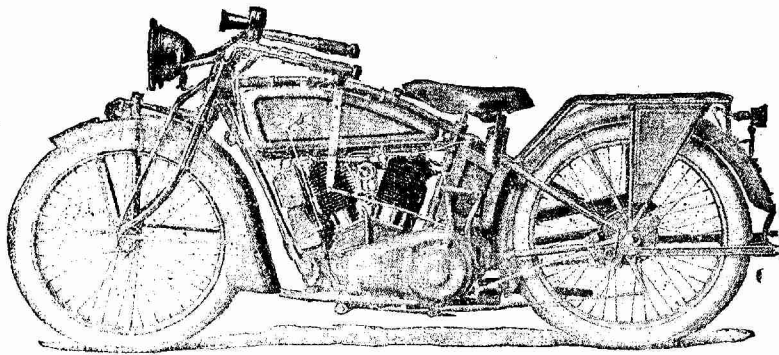
General Yang, shrewdly waiting for an opportunity to try out this new situation, was given just the chance he was looking for in the detention by boycotters overnight of the proprietor of a shop in which two student searchers had been beaten by Japanese. Japanese Consul-General Funatsu backed him by issuing an official protest on the alleged ground that the shop was a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise. Yang took the man by force from the patriots at the Chamber of Commerce, and when two groups of leaders set out simultaneously to the governor's yamen and the police headquarters to protest, surrounded and took into custody both companies. The leaders were distributed about the various strongholds in and outside of the city in solitary confinement. Headquarters of the various patriotic organizations were immediately searched and sealed, their records and boycott license-stamps being confiscated. Proclamation followed proclamation forbidding meetings of any kind, even of the Chamber of Commerce, and laying heavy restrictions on the freedom of speech and of the press. The culmination has come in the proclamation issued on Saturday January 31, in which the police, under "extended powers," precedent having been found in a measure of Yuan Shih-kai's, have virtually assumed the authority of martial law.

The government, however, has resolutely stood out against martial law, and the assumption is mostly power without authority, as is proved by the immense unmolested student and patriotic society parade conducted Tuesday, January 27, three days after the arrest of the leaders, in the face of the threatening proclamations pasted on the walls which they passed. The patriots have not made a big issue of the release of their leaders, deciding to immolate them for the bigger aim, if necessary. They have thereby disappointed the authorities, who planned to force them to compromise their cause in order to obtain the release of these hostages.

On Thursday, January 29, three thousand students representing twenty-one schools suddenly

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assembled by secret instructions on the main street of the Chinese city, conducted unmolested a street speaking campaign, and marched to the governor's yamen to present to him a request to use his influence against direct negotiations on Tsingtao and to grant the release of the detained leaders. The demonstrators were not met in the spirit of compromise, but were irritated by their reception, and grew impatient and insistent. Two companies of the governor's bodyguard and gendarmes were ordered to disperse them with mob tactics, which they did in a most brutal manner, driving the students who dragged their wounded as they retreated up the main road to the Government Law School, where they took refuge and dressed their injured, sending the most serious cases to nearby hospitals. The old civil governor, ill in his residence with influenza, was probably not responsible for this dishonorable debacle, but it has served only to inflame the populace of all classes against the authorities and justify the students in their eyes for any unwise or violent methods they may have pursued.

On Saturday, January 31, an immense mass-meeting was held in Peking in protest, the President wisely and generously receiving the delegates appointed to interview him, and the police refraining from any hostile protest. The game is far from played out in Tientsin and

violent moves will probably be made in the near future. Meantime the boycott is outlawed, the guilds supporting it dissolved by police mandate, and its supporters among the merchants deterred from appearing at the Chamber by police threats.

The Christian element has appealed to the gentry of the city to mediate. The police express themselves as willing to release the detained leaders if they can get the guarantees they want. The students have agreed on their part to call the thing off if their leaders are released. If violence is averted and a compromise more or less saving face to both sides is reached on one of the minor issues, it will be because the fundamental issue is, for the time being, by common consent ignored. On that there can be no compromise, for there is no middle ground. It will still remain to be fought out in the grim struggles of the immediate future.

Admiral Gleaves and the U. S. Asiatic Fleet

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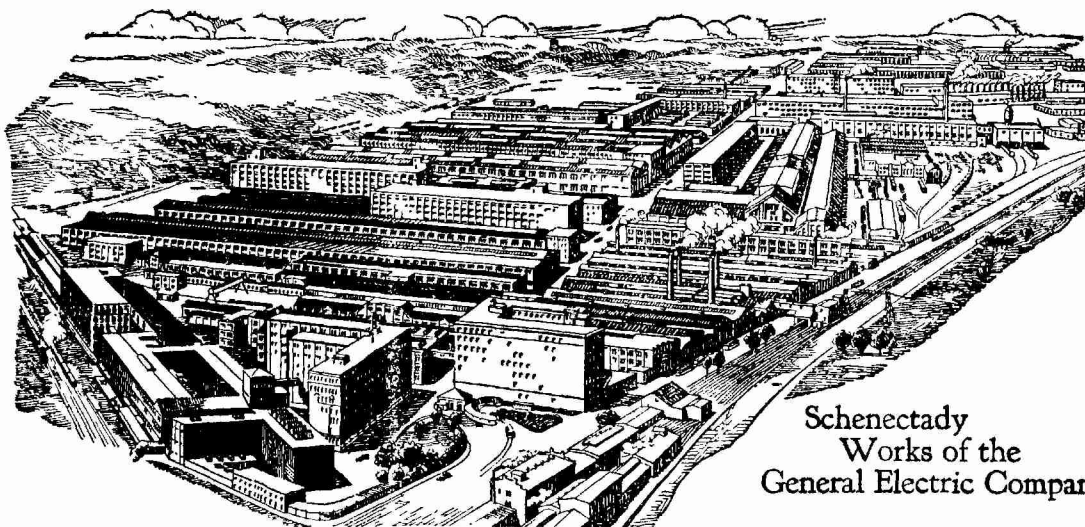
his inaugural visit as Commander of the Asiatic Fleet of the United States Navy with warm official welcome, his trip has been quiet and unostentatious. The import of the appointment of one of the three ranking Admirals of the Navy to the commandership of the Fleet in Asiatic waters has not been widely realized outside of diplomatic and official quarters.

The Asiatic Fleet, consisting of one armored, two protected and two light cruisers, and a collection of ancient gun-boats, is a pygmy in comparison to the new Pacific Fleet commanded by Admiral Rodman, with headquarters just across the ocean, and the Atlantic Fleet, commanded by Admiral Wilson. The appointment of the third Admiral of equal rank to the command of the Asiatic Fleet, however, is evidence of the equal importance with the other two fleets the little fleet in these waters is held by the Department. Its position is augmented by the fact that the great fleet now stationed just across the Pacific is always in striking position to cooperate with it in event of necessity.

Whether or not the Asiatic Fleet is to be built up to a strength comparable to that of the other two fleets, rests, we must suppose, largely on the naval policy of the other great powers in the Western Pacific, and the foreign policy adopted by the administration to succeed the out-going one in America. With a Presidential campaign coming on, no party would risk, without extraordinary cause for the action, the undertaking of a project involving so much. But with the coming of a new administration, the conclusion of Peace Treaty negotiations, and the bending of all powers to the task of securing strong positions in the Orient, we may expect to see the question of American naval policy answered.

At any rate, when the fleet comes, if it does, the Admiral is here to handle it. Admiral Gleaves' rise in the service, especially since the Great War, has been most rapid, due to the demonstration of his ability in pulling off one of the biggest jobs of the War, the supplying of transports and the conveying of troops to Europe and back.

The Admiral is sixty-two years old, a native of Nashville, Tenn. He graduated from Annapolis in the class of '78. After becoming a Commander, he commanded the *Dolphin* and the *Mayflower*, successive Presidential yachts. Later he commanded the *St. Louis*, an armored cruiser, then becoming Commandant of the New York Navy Yards. He again took to sea as the Commander of the dreadnaught *Utah*, being promoted to Rear-Admiral and Commandant of the Destroyer Force which position he occupied when the war broke out. He was then made Commandant of the Cruiser Transport Force, the job of which was to put America's men across the ocean. His success



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in organizing this new enterprise, for which there was almost no preparation in the Navy, brought him presidential recognition, and he was made Vice-Admiral. Later when he had not only got the boys over, but got them back as well he was made a full ranking Admiral. The Admiral will retire January 1, 1922.

In recognition of his services, he has received the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor from the Republic of France, the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure from the Emperor of Japan, and upon his recent visit in China the First Class Wenhu from the

President of China. From the United States Army he has received the Distinguished Service Medal, and he has already received his nomination for the same medal in the Navy.

The Asiatic Fleet now consists of the *South Dakota*, the flagship, a 16,000 ton armored cruiser; two protected cruisers, the *New Orleans* and *Alabama*; two light cruisers, the *Wilmington* and *Helena*; and a number of gunboats. At present these vessels are all scattered along the China coast. The Yangtze Patrol is the principal division of the fleet.

The Admiral stated that he was delighted with the cordiality and hospitality shown him and his party by Chinese officials and prominent men on his trip in China, and that he had been especially impressed with the obvious warmth and sincerity of his reception. President Hsu received him three times during his brief stay, the Admiral having taken tiffin in the President's mansion, upon his last day in Peking, January 2.

Peking, January 6, 1920.

Chinese Enthusiasm Over Rome-Peking-Tokio Flight

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

PREPARATIONS for the reception of the Italian flyers of the Rome-Peking-Tokyo flight, who are expected soon in the Chinese Capital, have been completed. General Mouhan K. Tinn, Director of the Chinese Government Aeronautic Department, heads the reception committee. At his instruction the ground in the Nan Yuan Aviation School has been especially leveled in order to facilitate the landing of the Italian aeroplanes. Arrangements have been made to send up two Chinese aeroplanes to pilot the flying visitors upon their approach to Peking. The latter will fly to the President's and the Cabinet's offices and make a circle above them as an official announcement of their presence in Peking and as an appreciation of the warm reception awaiting them before they will be led by the Chinese aeroplanes to the landing place at Nanyuan outside the Capital.

Lieutenant-Commander T. S. Chen of the Chinese Navy, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Major. F. T. Pao of the General Staff, have been sent to Shanghai by the government to receive the Italian flyers and extend to them its hospitality. The government is now informed that they will most probably return to the capital in the visiting aeroplanes which can cover the distance between Shanghai and Peking in about six hours if a long stay is not made in Tsingtao. The forthcoming visit of the Italian aviators is regarded in Peking as a memorable occasion. All of the Chinese officials and officers evince much enthusiasm over it.

News was received that some machines participating in the Rome-Peking-Tokyo flight have already started from Rome. The places where they will make short stops are Brindisi, Salonica, Adalia, Aleppo, Bagdad, Basra, Karachi, Delhi, Calcutta, Benares, Rangoon, Bangkok, Hanoi, Canton, Foo

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chow, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Peking, Ui Chui (in Korea) and Osaka. Altogether eight machines are taking part in the flight. They are of Italian construction. Five of them are two seaters, commonly known as "S.V.A." (Societa Velivoli Ansaldo), having a speed of one hundred and fifty miles an hour. The object of the flight is to ascertain the possibility of long distance flying and the practicability of the commercial use of aeroplanes.

For the moment the attention of a section of the Chinese officials is concentrated upon the development of aeroplanes in China as a necessity. The Chinese Government Aeronautic Department, which was quietly established last December, has consequently come into the public limelight. It has recently purchased one hundred Vimy commercial type aeroplanes from Messrs. Vickers Ltd., and they are expected to arrive in China before the end of the year. The headquarters of the Department will be located at Nanyuan and Hsiyuan. There are already over thirty aeroplanes of older type in the Aviation School at Nanyuan, which will be turned into a training school for advanced students—beginners will receive their training at Hsiyuan. Both schools and training grounds will be under the Aeronautic Department. Official dispatches have been sent out to the provinces announcing that an examination will be held in the near future to select one hundred and fifty students to receive aviation training. More students will be enrolled later.

General Tinn said in an interview that he would do his best to encourage aviation for commercial purposes and urge private persons to take an interest in

the science of flying, in which he sees a great future possibility. The Chinese are good flyers, he said. Since the purchase of the first aeroplane by the Chinese government and the establishment of an aviation school at Nanyuan up to the present, for a period of nearly eight years, only two have been killed.

The relatives of the two deceased aviators are being given annual pensions. One family receives \$300 a year for twenty years and the other for fifteen years in accordance with the circumstances under which the accidents occurred. General Tinn is now trying to work out a pension system whereby a greater encouragement for learning to fly will be afforded. He said that Japan gives \$10,000 for any flyer who is killed in action, and expressed the belief that it would be expedient for China to do likewise.

During the war a number of Chinese coolies turned into first class aviators and helped the Allies in combating the Germans in the air efficiently. These flying coolies are still in Europe, and it is the intention of Peking to get them back and enlist them in the government service if they are willing to do so. It is said that the Chinese have a stronger nerve, more adaptable for flying just as the Chinese make good sailors because they are less susceptible to sea-sickness. Several foreign aviators, who visited in Peking a few weeks ago, stated that the Japanese are inferior to the Chinese in that respect, aeroplane accidents in Japan being usual occurrences. One reason for this is the frequent and sudden changes of the direction of winds in Japan on account of the close proximity of the Empire to the sea.

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Encouraged by the initial success in the field of aviation, the Chinese officials have decided to participate in the first round the world-aerial-Derby, which originally was to begin at the end of this year, and which is now postponed to the next year in order to allow the Chinese aviators time for preparation to join. The arrangement for the Chinese to take part in the round-the-world tour was made between General Tinn, and Major Glidden, secretary of the Commission organizing the Derby, when the latter visited Peking a few months ago.

The Director of the Aeronautic Department is endeavoring to form an aero club similar to the one organized in Shanghai on January 12. He prefers to let Chinese men and prominent ex-officials take the initiative in the matter. The object of such a club, in his opinion, should be to advance aviation in all its lines and treat arriving aviators from foreign lands with courtesy and provide all accommodations for them. This object would be better served if people other than those directly connected with the aviation affairs promote the club. Otherwise, it would be difficult, he said, to popularize aviation for general use in China.

General Tinn has mapped out a comprehensive program for his department which in a way summarizes the future aero activities of the Chinese government. It provides for the training of cavalymen in aviation, for the eventual construction of aerial stations, for the founding of the Central Aerial Association, for the promotion and encouragement of private aerial enterprises, for the adoption of a pension scheme, and for the establishment of an association to compile and translate books concerning aeronautics. To give expert advices on all these endeavors, an aeronautic adviser has been engaged from England by the name of Mr. Holt. Mr. Holt is a member of the British Royal

Flying Corps, has much experience in the science of flying and is an authority on aeronautical organizations. He is expected to be in China in a month or so.

To use aeroplanes to carry passengers, said General Tinn, is not a profitable business inasmuch as there is a limitation of accommodation in them and an aeroplane can only be used for a little over three months on the average if it be used every day. To employ them for carrying mails and important official dispatches and officials from far-away provinces to the capital and vice versa in place of the present slow, costly and inefficient means of conveyance, is perhaps more profitable. The profit involved in this connection is, however, hardly discernable. It can only be imagined. Suppose that here is an important dispatch and that the delay of it in transmission may result in serious troubles which in turn will cost the country millions of dollars, what is to be done? By such supposition can the real value of aeroplane service be realized.

General Tinn is clear-headed, far-sighted and a hard-worker having a wonderful grasp of the aero situation. Born in Wusih, Kiangsu, he has attained prominence in military circles in North China, and enjoys the confidence of the present Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng, and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui. He is also acting as Commander of the 5th Brigade of the Frontier Defence Army, a part of which is stationed in Shantung. Although a military man, he is a scholar, and ready with his pen. He is immune from official mannerism; is polite and accommodating; practical and exact. That his interest in the promotion of aviation in all its branches will have beneficial results and that the government's choice of him as director of the department is a wise one is admitted in Peking official circles. In consequence of his organization of the Aeronautic Department and his preparation for the reception of the Rome aviators, General Tinn can no longer hide his light under a bushel.

Some of the uses to which aeroplanes may be put in civil pursuits in China have been summarized for me by General Tinn as follows:

1. Mail Service including the carrying of important despatches between officials.
 2. Transportation of officials on important missions.
 3. Surveying the country and making maps.
 4. Studying the river and harbor problems.
 5. Transportation of precious metals and ore from the interior to the ports.
 6. Explorations and reconnaissance of new routes—railways and highways.
 7. The carrying of passengers.
 8. Location of bandits in Shantung and other bandit infesting provinces.
 9. Location of salt and customs smugglers.
 10. Coast Patrol.
- Peking, January 31, 1920.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics
and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of
History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Wang's Return from the Peace Conference

References: Pp. 409, 410, 430, 437, 438.

Questions: 1. Why has so much attention been paid to Dr. Wang's return? 2. Have you read his remarks as reported in the daily papers? What is the trend of his thought? 3. What does the editor of the REVIEW mean when he says, "China's real battle for survival is not to be fought in a room in Paris," etc.? Do you agree with this? Why? 4. What other men has China to thank for efforts made at Paris? 5. Why is it suggested that the Tuchuns might have gone to Paris with profit to themselves and China? 6. Make a list of reasons for the failure of China's representative at Paris? 7. If different men had been sent do you think China might have been more successful? Why?

Topic 2: Current Opinion on Shantung

References: Pp. 414, 416, 418-20, 426, 441-2.

Questions: 1. What are the ways suggested by which China may handle the Shantung matter? 2. What are the arguments for and against Direct Negotiation? 3. Why is the statement made by some that "Japan's Position Still (is) Based on the Twenty-one Demands?" 4. What are the main points in Mr. Obata's latest note? 5. On p. 414 there is a statement regarding the position of the students now. What do you think of the correctness of this remark? 6. What is the meaning of giving back "the shells and keep the oysters?"

Topic 3: A Japanese Colony in South America

References: Pp. 438.

Questions: 1. Look up the word Colony and see whether the tracts of land referred to in this article constitute a colony in the legal sense. 2. In what three S. A. countries have the Japanese planned settlements? 3. Along what lines will

Japanese trade be developed? 4. Do you have any idea as to the number of Japanese and Chinese there are in South America? 5. What classes of Japanese are likely to settle in these tracts of land?

2. National Affairs

Topic 1: General Hsu and Mongolia

References: Pp. 411-13

Questions: 1. When and what was the "cancellation of the autonomy of Outer Mongolia?" 2. Why is General Hsu spoken of as an "uncrowned king?" 3. Why is Kalgan a more strategic point than Urga? 4. What are General Hsu's ideas regarding "race suicide" among the Mongols? 5. What religion is he trying to encourage among the Mongols? 6. What is his real reason for this? 7. Is there any significance in the relating in one proclamation of the attempt to spread a certain religion and the encouragement of race propagation? Explain. 8. What type of life do the Mongols pursue?

Topic 2: Present status of the Boycott

Reference: P. 420-23, 411, 426, 427.

Questions: 1. What three methods are suggested by which the Boycott may be broken? 2. Which of these have failed thus far? 3. What method has been more recently tried? With what success? 4. What is a "trump card?" How may Japan be said to be holding one? 5. What type of goods has been sent to the southern provinces from Japan? 6. What has been General Ngai Bong-ping's relation to the Boycott matter?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Currency Reform.

References: Pp. 410-411.

Questions: 1. What is sycee? 2. Do you know the origin of the term? 3. What reasons are given for the establishment of a mint at Shanghai? 4. What disadvantage comes from having no central control over the mints of China? 5. What two problems are considered in China under the head of currency reform? 6. Which of these problems would be solved by the gold-exchange

standard, and which by the establishment of a mint at Shanghai? 7. See whether you can state in a brief paper the essential points of a gold-exchange standard. (See any textbook of economics).

Topic 1: Cotton Improvement.

References: Pp. 442, 446

Questions: 1. What per cent of the amount of cotton seed is needed to produce an equally large crop the next year? 2. How many mow of inspected land does the writer think necessary for the growing of this amount of seed? 3. What is the author's opinion as to the desirability of introducing seed from America? 4. Why does he hold this opinion? 5. Write down in two columns the advantages and disadvantages from the introduction of foreign cotton seed into China. 6. If foreign seed is not to be introduced, is there any way by which cotton in China can be improved? 7. We are told that, "In the Egyptian cotton area of Arizona it is illegal and punishable by law to plant any other kind of cotton." What is the reason for this? 8. Do you consider such a law to be just? 9. What is the meaning of the term "off type," "cross-fertilization," "boll-weevil," "length of staple?"

Topic 3: Steel in the United States.

References: Pp. 446-9

Questions: 1. What was the result of the war upon steel production in the United States? 2. What was the effect of the war upon the consumption of steel? 3. Name several war uses for steel. 4. What is meant by saying that the railways of America "were starved?" 5. What change is being made in the rails used on American railways? 6. What effect will this have on the consumption of steel? 7. What advice is given the Chinese railway officials?

Topic 4: Export of Bamboo.

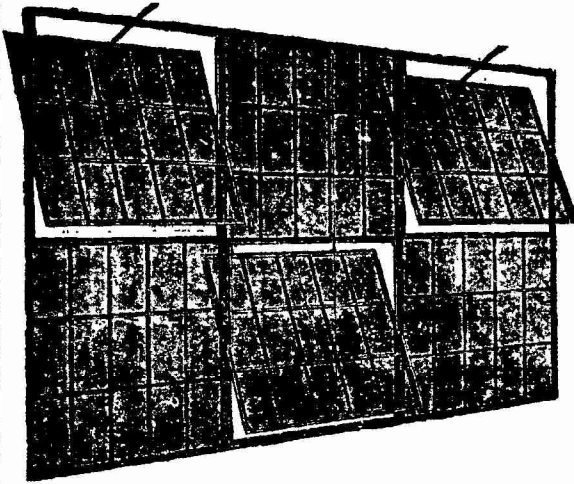
References: P. 436, a single item.

Questions: 1. Make a list of the number of different kinds of bamboo known to the members of your class. 2. Make a list of the uses to which bamboo is put in China. 3. Do you think that foreign trade in bamboo is likely to develop? 4. Which kinds of bamboo are likely to be exported and for what uses? 5. The export of bamboo and bamboo ware from China has for the past years averaged less than a million taels (Haikwan) in value. Does this amount seem to you large or small?

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News from North China

Mr. and Mrs. O. Walker of New York City are now in Peking stopping at the Wagons Lits Hotel. Mr. Walker is representative for the Liberty Steel Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chapman Andrews and their son George, left Peking, Sunday morning for the United States. They hope to return to the Chinese Capital next fall.

Chinese and Japanese journalists were entertained at a banquet on January 27th by Messrs. Okura and Company at their place of business located at Pehchitzu in Peking.

The new Italian Charge d'Affaires has sent out invitations for entertaining the members of the Cabinet and prominent Chinese at the Italian legation to a banquet on Wednesday next week.

It is here learned that Colonel L. C. Koe, who once commanded the British Legation Guard at Peking, has been placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of Brigadier-General.

Miss Hupple of the Y. W. C. A., and her father, J. Hupple, who has been in Siberia with the Y. W. C. A., have been spending the past week in Peking with Mr. and Mrs. Hadley in the Presbyterian Mission compound.

The fancy dress carnival was held on the Y. M. C. A., skating rink at 8.30 p. m. yesterday. A large number of skaters attended. Music was provided by the American Marine Band. Four sporting events closed the carnival.

The government has just received a telegram from General Hsu Shu-cheng stating that he had

returned to Urga from Kiatchta, and will start back from Urga for Peking at the beginning of February after completing his plans for the defence of some frontier districts.

The Peking Hockey team is going to Tientsin this morning to play the inter-port match. This will be the second time they have played for the Wharton cup. Last year the Peking team won by a score of four to three but to win the cup outright, it is necessary to win twice in succession.

The American jazz orchestra, formerly of Tait's, San Francisco, and engaged by the Empire Cafe on contract, arrived in Tientsin on January 27, and were introduced to the new quarters of the Cafe. The musicians were passengers on the s. s. *China* which was aground near Nagasaki.

Sir John Jordan, British Minister, called at the Waichiaopu on January 26th and pressed Mr. Chen Lu, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, to give him a definite reply as to the date on which negotiations for the Tibetan question can be resumed, now that Minister Lu is back from Europe.

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture have decided to send several students of the Peking Government University to large business firms in America in order to get them practically trained in business. The students to be despatched will be selected by examination.

The fourth meeting of the Peking Chemistry Society was held Saturday evening at No. 36 Shih Ta Jen Hutung. Twenty-two members were present. Professor Charles H. Corbett, of the Peking University read a paper on the subject of "Teaching Chemistry in China." The paper called forth considerable discussion.



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John Miller, brother-in-law of Robert Young, proprietor and editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, is coming to join the staff of the *North China Standard*, a Japanese English daily paper in Peking. Mr. Miller has just severed his connection with the Kobe morning paper. Previously he was on the staff of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio).

F. A. Larson, district manager of the Andersen, Meyer and Company, Mongolia, who was former Adviser to the Bureau for Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs and was a resident of Peking, was created "Advisory Duke of the First Rank of the Mongolian people" by the Living Buddha the last day of his regentship as Emperor of Mongolia.

Chien Ching-sun, who was recently appointed assistant director of the Currency Bureau, has been nominated Chinese Chief Inspector of the Wine and Tobacco Inspectorate. The Minister of Finance intends to entrust him with the organization of the Wine and Tobacco Inspectorate in accordance with the Salt Inspectorate.

Announcement is made of the opening of the Chen Hua Sewing and Embroidery School in Peking. A special department has been organized to train Chinese women to use a sewing machine and to make children's clothes and other simple garments. For a few days, the organizer Miss Guffin, will be at the school to answer inquiries.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. C. Tyau entertained sixty people at a dinner and dance at the Wagons Lits Hotel last Saturday evening. Among the guests were H. E. S. Barrett, H. E. S. Nascimento, Commander and Madame Veralda, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Williams, Commander and Mrs. Huchins, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Minor.

The scheme of Yeh Kung-cho, High Industrial Commission of the Chinese government, for industrial reorganization provides for the employment of a number of Chinese experts educated in Europe and America. Mr. Yeh states that while every assistance will be given to large industrial enterprises, small industries will receive special attention.

Former President Feng Kwo-chang's funeral will be held in Peking on February 2. The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce has selected two delegates to attend the funeral. All the officials will pay their last respect to him on that day. Former President Feng's sons have inherited altogether \$2,600,000 although their father possessed property worth more than \$10,000,000, the rest being "squeezed," by his followers.

At a meeting of teachers held this week at the Peking Government University the matter of organizing a teachers' union was decided upon. The object of the union is the advancement and development of education, the study of education matters, the protection of educationists, and mutual assistance of the members of the union. All the teachers are to join the union, which is to be controlled by thirty-three members elected from various schools in Peking.

An authoritative report has come from the trustees of Peking Union University in America, to the effect that the University and the Union Women's College shall be affiliated. At present the only change will be an exchange of teachers. When the desired fund has been raised, new buildings will be erected on the site. There will however be no high degree of co-education although the men and women students will use the same library and laboratory.

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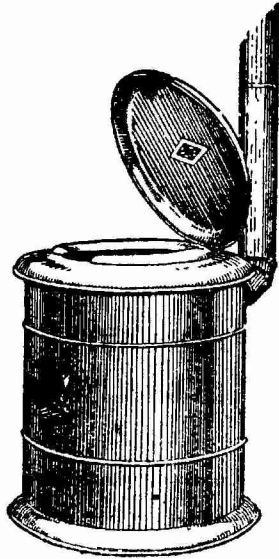
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Several hundred Chinese and foreign representatives of the seventh annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China met in Peking on Tuesday for the first session of the China-wide Program Statement Conference of that church. The sessions will continue until February 10, which is the opening date of the Central Conference for Eastern Asia, a gathering held every four years to review the work and outline plans for the Methodist organization throughout China.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned to Peking last Saturday evening from Paris where he represented the Chinese government as Chief Delegate to the Peace Conference. Now he has been granted four weeks leave to rest after his long journey. On Wednesday he gave an interview to the representative of the students in Peking, and throughout the interview he did not commit himself with regard to the question of direct negotiations with Japan concerning Shantung.

Attempts made by the police authorities last week to prevent the public exhibition of a Chinese merchant who was charged with having dealt in Japanese goods in violation of his pledge not to do so has intensified the anti-Japanese movement. In spite of the dissolution by the police of the students' union, other unions and piece-goods guild and the arrest of several of their leaders, the students and merchants in Tientsin paraded the streets on Monday to demonstrate their opposition against direct negotiations with Japan.

Six new classes have been started at the Peking Union Language School since the beginning of the second term. Among those enrolled are Misses A. E. Anderson, E. A. Forbes, and C. Mackinnon of the Y. W. C. A., Dr. A. C. Crawford of the Yale Mission,

Changsha, Mrs. S. P. Chen; Dr. J. S. Ellis and Dr. and Mrs. Ford of the English Baptist Mission; Mrs. P. C. Hearst, R. Jones, Miss O. A. Lane, Miss E. MacGregor; Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss M. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Oss, Commissioner and Mrs. Pearce, Dr. N. C. E. Penderson, Miss A. M. Shepherd, Captain H. I. Lewens, Miss C. F. MacDonald; and Mr. Meekins, Mr. Atherton, Mr. Bucknell, Mr. Long, Mr. Dormadee and Mr. Smith of the American legation.

Peking, January 31, 1920.

News from Central China

A local Japanese paper states that the China Merchants' Steamship Navigation Company are to purchase a 3,000 ton steamer from Great Britain and are also acquiring one of the rapid boats from the Hsiang Sen dockyard at Shanghai.

In a recent report to the government the superintendent of the government arsenal and powder factory at Hanyang states that the present daily output of the works represents on the average 500 pounds of smokeless gun powder, and 6,000 pounds of nitric and sulphuric acids.

General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh and a native of Shantung, recently telegraphed the Central government protesting against direct negotiation with the Japanese on the Shantung question and persisting on having it settled by the League of Nations.

Dr. A. L. Shelton, missionary of the Foreign Mission and lately stationed at Batang, Szechuen, who was kidnaped by a band of outlaws on January 4, while on his way to Yunnanfu with his wife and two daughters, has been carried further into the hills known as the Kochin Mountains by his captors.

Boycott of Japanese goods in Chengtu, Szechuen, is being renewed by students in Chengtu. Nearly more than half of the imported goods at Chengtu were from Japan. But they are now all packed up and shelved away from the stores. The sale of Japanese goods there is doomed for the time being.

The authorities are considering the necessary steps preliminary to the introduction of stamp tax into the foreign concessions at Hankow. All Chinese living or doing business in the concessions will be on the same basis as those in the Chinese city under the stamp tax laws enacted by the Chinese government.

A football game was played between the Hankow interport team and Boone University last Saturday, resulting in a win for the Hankow eleven. The baseball game played between the U. S. S. Villalobos and the Hankow civilians at the Y.M.C.A. on Monday, ended 35 to 13 in favor of the civilian team.

Permission to start a waterworks in Wuchang has again been refused. The Industrial Bureau was ordered some time ago to report on the advisability of starting this concern, and as nothing has been heard from them the proposed company again petitioned the Wuchang authorities. The reply is that nothing can be done till the report comes to hand.

The presence of so many soldiers without regular pay in Ichang and Shasi is causing great trouble in those places. Particularly is the trade affected, for these soldiers very often resort to street looting in order to make good their pay now eight or seven months in arrears. The shops suspend their business usually at 6 p.m. for fear of the looting soldiery.

With the view of bringing the vast tracts of wasted land and barren hills in the province into cultivation, the governor has decided to open up the same for reclamation to the people. The lowest grade

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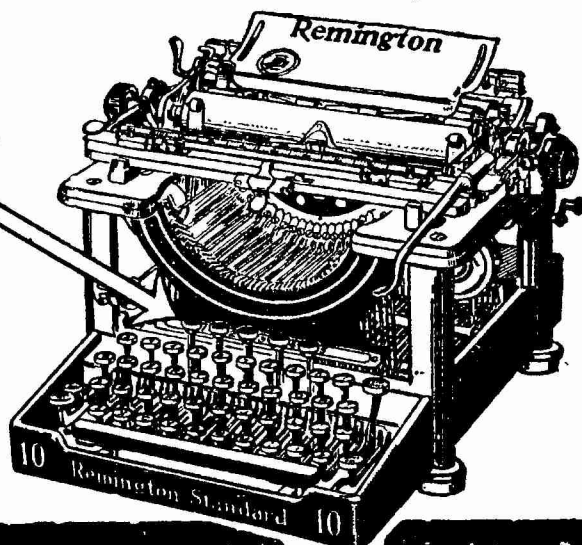
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Steps have been taken in Changsha to induce the school teachers in Hunan, who went on strike because of the attitude of the officials toward their persecution of the Japanese boycott, to return to their work. Up to the present, over thirty schools in that province have resumed work. But it is understood that the Changsha authorities insist on punishing the teachers and students that took an active part in the last boycott demonstration in Changsha.

A report has been in circulation about the reappointment of former General Chang Hsun, leader in the monarchical restoration movement in 1917, to the post of military governor of Anhwei. There has been a great telegraphing campaign in the country against this. It is stated by the Cabinet that the government has not the slightest intention to re-employ General Chang Hsun.

The Government Paper Mill at Seven Mile Creek near Hankow is now out to float a Japanese loan, and it is expected that by the time when this loan is put through the mill will be running as it has never done yet. The mill has been in debt for a long time and the government could not make any appropriation to keep the mill running. The products of this mill are in high demand both locally and in out-ports, especially during the boycott.

Chin Wai-wen, a prominent tea merchant in Anking, Anhwei, who recently visited Japan, India, and Ceylon to investigate the tea industries in those countries, has petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to open a modern tea bank at Shanghai, with branches at Anking, Foochow and Peking. The bank would have a capital of \$5,000,000 which would

be subscribed by tea merchants, for the purpose of developing the tea industry in China.

Arrangements are being made to prepare an office in the Special Administrative District, ex-German Concession in Hankow, to accommodate Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications and now the Chinese Industrial Commissioner for the whole of China. Mr. Yeh will shortly tour the whole country and study the industrial commercial conditions personally before he makes recommendations to the Central and Provincial governments for improvements.

The present high rate of silver has practically brought about all exports from this district to a standstill, and bankers anticipate that the silver rate will remain high for several years to come. However, a fall in exchange attended by a readjustment in prices both for the raw products of the Hankow district and for the manufactured products in the United States, England and the European continent would lead to an increased steady demand which would in turn induce the Chinese producer to enlarge his output. On the whole the prospects of the export trade of this district are promising.

The Industrial Department of the Wu-Han Chinese Y. M. C. A., of which C. C. Shedd is the secretary, is making effort to find proper jobs for the Chinese laborers returned from France. The help of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and other employers has been secured to locate these trained laborers in positions where they can make best use of their unusual experience. Only a few have been able to find work and several have been forced to earn a living by pulling rickshas and other forms of the lowest coolie labor.

A delegate has been sent to Peking by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Changsha to lodge a serious complaint against the military leaders smuggling and promoting the growth of opium in Hunan. The Changsha Chamber also demands, that the 45 large bags of opium seeds discovered at the railway station of Wuchang and transported to Hunan under the escort of soldiers be given up by the smugglers and burned before the public. The seed supply referred to was transported from Fengtien to Changsha with a passport, purporting to be used in medical service.

By the sanction of the military governor of Hunan, the chief of the mining bureau at Changsha has signed on agreement with a certain American firm of high standing for cooperation in refining Chinese ores, according to the *Central China Post*. This is purely business agreement without any loan or monetary advance. It is the hope of the Chinese officials to secure modern foreign assistance in the refining of the famous Shiukoushan and other mines in the Hunan province. In spite of reports to the contrary, the Shiukoushan tin and antimony mine is still technically under German and his four assistants are still in the employ of the company.

Invitations to the Commencement Exercises to be held on February 6, have been sent out by Boone University, Wuchang, to the Chinese and American communities. Among the guests invited are the civil and military governors, heads of the various departments of the provincial government Dr Woo Chung-hsien, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Dr Z. T. K. Woo, Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, Dr Yen Te Ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan Section, Wong Kwong, manager of the Yangtze Engineering Works, Dr L. N. Chang, attorney and counsellor-at-law, and Wang Chung-yu, mining engineer at Hankow.

P. S. Heintzleman, United States Consul-General at Hankow, and Professor Chen Tusio of Peking Government University and editor of *Jenneuse*, will be the speakers.

News From Honan

All the districts were instructed by the Civil Governor ordering them not to employ advisers or councillors in the magistrates' yamen.

The accounts of the Kung K'wan Chu or the Public Fund Office in Taikang have been examined by the Citizens' Self Administration Society. This Society has found out that 4,400,000 cash was put secretly into the private pockets of the chief and the secretary of this office.

Wang Ping Nan of Loshan, who will be graduated from Wuchang Teachers' College, in June 1920, was ordered to join a trip with his school mates to investigate educational affairs in Japan. The Civil Governor of Honan was requested to order magistrate of Loshan to submit a sum of \$100 before February for his traveling expenses.

T. J. K.

Taikang, Honan, Jan. 28, 1920.

News from South China

Canton has sent a battalion to Chinshan, near Macao, to prevent further invasion of Chinese territory by the Portuguese there.

Beginning next February, Canton will have a modern market system, the first one to be opened at Yuki In Fong Street with more than two hundred stalls.

The Military government has appointed Mr. Chen Hung-tao as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Dr. Chao S. Bok, who resigned several months ago.

The Military and Civil Governors entertained all the foreign Consuls and managers of foreign firms and banks in Canton on the evening of January 16, to celebrate the New Year.

The Governor of Hongkong has appointed Chow Shou-son to be a member of the Sanitary Board for a term of three years with effect from January 12 1920, *vice* Chan Kai-ming, deceased.

The Rev. T. C. Shum, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Wongsha, will soon depart for Chicago, U. S. A., where he will take up missionary work among the Chinese there.

Hu Han-min, former governor-general of Kwangtung and lately a member of the Southern Peace Delegation at Shanghai, arrived at Canton on January 20, and is staying with his brother.

Chen Li-ho has been appointed a department chief in the Ministry of Justice to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Peter Hing who is on leave to go to America on behalf of the Kwangtung Tramway Company.

John Freeman, a prominent American capitalist, is expected at Canton the next few days. Hin Wong, executive secretary of the Chinese American Association at Canton, is preparing a reception to be held in his honor.

The fourth congregation of the University of Hongkong took place on January 16, when 22 degrees were conferred, including that of Doctor of Laws on former Governor Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G.

Some \$77,000 will be appropriated by the Canton authorities for research work in silk industry, according to local reports. Last week the Commercial Institute of the Canton Y. M. C. A., visited the silk filatures of Yungkei and Taileung in Shuntak District.

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A large quantity of "low grade" goods valued at six thousand dollars was discovered by the Ling Tung Students' Union in Swatow and publicly burned on January 19. Many students paraded the street of the city previous to the burning of the "low grade" goods.

There are whisperings that the Macao government is about to impose a duty on tobacco consumed in that colony. It is expected the duty will be on advalorem basis, probably 30 percent on imported. Local manufacturers are to receive protection to encourage their production.

The Commissioner of Police of Canton is having in consideration that the new roads will soon be ready for traffic, and that trams, motor-cars and other modern vehicles will be introduced, entertains the idea of training a squad of police constables for a bicycle corps to match the speed of these vehicles in case a thief attempts to escape in one of them.

Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the Chinese Peace Delegates, was welcomed to Canton by the Governor, officials, students, college graduates, and prominent men of Canton. A banquet was given in his honor by Tuchun Mok Ying-hsin by the European American Returned Students Association and many others. He left Canton for Hongkong on the morning of January 21.

The North River Athletic Meet in Shuichow, organized under the auspices of General Li Kan-yuan, Commander of Yunnan troops and Frontier Defense Commissioner, was successfully held. This meet was the first affair of the kind in Shuichow and, since it has proved so successfully it is expected that future athletic meets along similar lines will be held once a year.

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SHANGHAI

Among the prominent Cantonese returned students going to America on business by the s. s. *Empress of Asia* leaving Hongkong January 22, were Judge Peter Hing, chief promoter, Y. M. Chu, assistant engineer, of the proposed Canton Tramway Company, and T. T. Cheng, former president of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong, and H. L. Yung, a merchant of Hongkong.

Judge and Mrs. Peter Hing were hosts on the evening of January 17, at a reception and a dinner, at the Hotel Asia in honor of their father, the Rev. Ng Mon-Hing, B. C., who has just returned from Vancouver, after an absence of some twenty-five years. The dinner was farewell as well as welcome, as Judge Hing is going to America on business in connection with the proposed Canton Tramway.

Construction work on the first public garden, inside the city of Canton, was started on January 10, and a gang of coolies are set to work daily in leveling the ground, after which pavillions, theaters, and amusement houses will be constructed. Only the work is contracted for, while all the building materials are supplied by the Municipality. It is expected that the first public garden will be open within six months.

The representatives of the students of the Government Law School, Kwong Wah Medical College, Pun Yu Middle School, Agricultural College and the Government Medical College have been appointed by other schools in Canton, thirty-four in all, to draft byelaws for a students union. The local students have been having two unions, and they have now decided to have but one to procure greater unity in student activities.

The Waichow Magistrate was accused for compelling the people in Waichow to plant opium poppy under penalty of fines. The Magistrate has imported fifteen cases of poppy seeds and sending them to be sold and distributed to the country farmers at one

dollar a package. A tax of fifty dollars a *mow* is levied on poppy fields, and if the farmer refused to plant the seed he may pay fifty dollars a *mow* or else be fined heavily for disobeying the order of the Magistrate.

H. W.

Canton, January 24, 1920.

Who's Who in China



The Director-general of the Wine and Tobacco Administration.

(張壽齡字筱松)

Chang Shou-ling, Director-general of the Wine and Tobacco Administration in Peking, is now forty-eight years of age. His native place is Changchow, Kiangsu. He holds the Chinese classic degree of Ph. D., is a literary man, and has much administrative experience.

When Mr. Chang was nineteen years of age, he studied the financial questions in the Chuchow Yamen of the Shantung Province. He had the first lesson on finances under the Chuchow Magistrate, and stayed there for three years. Later he was ordered to look after

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financial affairs of I-tu and I-shui districts in the same province.

At an age of 26, Director-general Chang was appointed by the Governor of Shantung, Fu Kun, to take charge of the financial affairs of the whole province. In 1895 he was transferred to Chihli and served under Viceroy Wang Wen-shao, Jung-lu, Yuan Shih-kai, Yang Shih-hsiang and Yu Lu successively for altogether twelve years. During that period he alone managed the financial matters in Peiyang. At that time he enjoyed the greatest confidence of Hsu Shih-chang, who is now President of China.

In 1911, Mr. Chang was transferred by Chao Er-hsuan, then Viceroy of Manchuria or the Three Eastern Provinces, to be Director of the Fengtien Bureau for the Management of Manchu affairs. Concurrently he held the positions of the Provision and Taxation Bureau of the Three Eastern Provinces and of the Army Preparation Bureau.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Chang was concurrently appointed Chief Secretary to the Tutuh or Military Governor of Fengtien. In September of 1913, he was appointed Chief of the Revenue Bureau of the Province of Kiangsu. In February of 1914, Mr. Chang became Vice-Minister of Finance when President Hsu Shih-chang was Secretary of State. He resigned this position in 1915 nominally on account of his illness and really as an expression of his loyalty to his chief, Mr. Hsu, who had resigned as Secretary of State.

Director-general Chang at one time served as Adviser to the late President Feng Kuo-chang. He is now also a director of the Chinese-American Banking Corporation

recently promoted. The conclusion of a \$30,000,000 wine and tobacco loan with the Pacific Development Company has raised the importance of his Wine and Tobacco Administration considerably of late.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

January 31. Peking dispatch states neither President nor Premier are willing to negotiate with Japan direct over the Shantung proposal.—Chinese in United States cable protest against direct negotiations with Japan.

February 1. Peking and Shanghai students and business men add protest to negotiations with Japan over Shantung question.

February 3. Tientsin students and merchants clash with police in protest against Japanese, many beaten and cut by governor's body guard.

SIBERIA

January 30. Vladivostok falls into hands of Bolsheviks.

February 4. Czech army in Siberia said to be in precarious position as Bolsheviks make new gains.

JAPAN

February 3. Announcement from Tokio states Japan will be neutral in her Siberian policy.

February 4. Late dispatch states Japanese and Bolsheviks have come to an understanding in Nikolsk by which the latter takes workshops and the former the railway station.



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GENERAL

January 30. Allies meet to discuss Swiss entry into League of Nations.—Secretary of War Baker recommends measure for new American reserve army and asks standing army of 280,000.—Opposition developing to new French cabinet which it is believed will result in its dissolution.

January 31. Party split feared by Republicans of U. S. if compromise over peace treaty is effected.

February 1. British coal miners seek reduction in fuel price and cessation of profiteering.—Italian railway strike ends.

February 2. Asquith advocates new constitution and electoral reforms for British Empire.—Influenza epidemic sweeps eastern part of United States.—Germans ask Allies not to enforce request to surrender war criminals.—British airmen start London to Cape, via Cairo, flight.

February 3. Allies grant Hungary time to consider peace terms.—Republicans stand firm on peace treaty and declare no compromise will be accepted.—Earthquake shakes Seattle and British Columbia.—Bombay strikers in riot.

February 4. Republicans reject Taft compromise over peace treaty.—Sinn Feiners win at polls in Dublin, Cork and Waterford; Lord Mayor elect of Dublin in prison.—Secretary of Treasurer of United States declares government cannot undertake to finance all Europe's needs, advocates private loans.—New flu epidemic said to be sweeping world.

Men and Events

Z. Volpicile, the Italian Consul General for China, who has been in Shanghai for about four months, left for Japan on February 3.

H. Naftaly, agent for Arkell & Douglass, who has been in America for the last six months on business returned to Shanghai last week.

The official opening of the new premises of the Bank of Communications will take place on Wednesday, February 25, at No. 14 The Bund, from 12 to 2 p.m.

The Rotary Club had a closed meeting on Thursday, February 5. G. F. Ashley addressed the members on "Architecture and Building as Conducted in China." E. O. Baker presided at the meeting.

H. A. Vanderbeek of the Government School of Technology, Nanyang, departed for America on the s.s. *Empress of Japan*, on Friday, January 30. He was accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbeek and daughter.

The American ex-Service Men's Club of China will hold its monthly tiffin at the Carlton Cafe, on Monday, February 9, at 12:15 o'clock. Dr. C. T. Wang, Delegate-at-large for China at the Versailles Peace Conference, will be the speaker.

Dr. J. C. McCracken of St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, addressed a meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association, on Tuesday evening, February 2, in the Union Church Hall. Dr. McCracken took as the subject of his address, "Health Insurance."

It is reported that a long distance telephone apparatus is to be established between Shanghai and Hangchow exclusively for military purposes, by the order of General Lu Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang. Secretary Liu has been appointed to take charge of the installation.

News was received here this week of the death of Robert W. Johnston, manager of the British Cigarette Company's factory at Hankow, on Monday, February 2, from pneumonia, following influenza. Mr. Johnston was thirty-nine years old and had recently returned to Hankow from home leave in England.

Dr. A. J. Bowen, president of Nanking University, departed for America last week from Nanking, going through Peking, Korea, and Japan where he will sail on the *Korea Maru*, March 5. Dr. A. J. Williams, vice-president, will be in charge during his absence. Dr. Bowen will be accompanied by his family.

E. C. Hawley, former representative for the Eastern International Corporation in Shanghai, has joined the local office of Rogers, Brown and Company. The agency for the Kentucky Pony Plow, and other agricultural implements, recently shown at Nanking University by Mr. Hawley, has also been transferred to Rogers, Brown and Company.

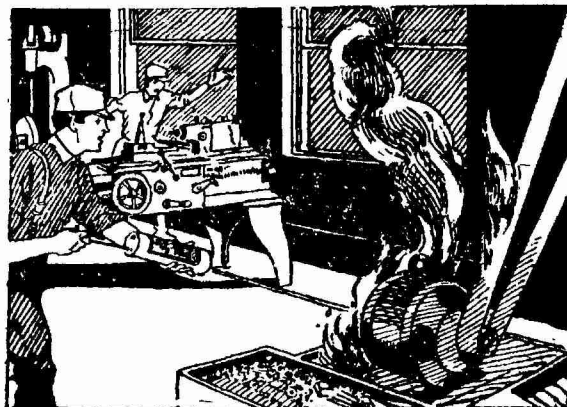
It is announced that a course of English Phonetics will be given in the Commercial Press Primary School, during March 8-20, by Professor Tseu Yih-zan. That course is especially prepared for students of the Commercial Press Correspondence School, teachers of English, and others who are interested in the new science of phonetics.

The "D" Company, commanded by Captain Ng Nycen-foh, was awarded the honor in the annual competition drill of St. John's University on Saturday afternoon, January 31, on the campus of the University. The reviewing officers in the competition were: Captain W. S. A. Pott, Lt. D. D. Patterson, and Lt. H. E. Marsden. The program started with the review of Boy Scouts and the battallion.

Six new passenger steamers are expected to be added to the fleet of the Admiral Line during the coming spring, according to M. J. Wright, general agent for the company at Manila. The boats will be 14,000 tons in weight and will carry 250 passengers, and will have unusually large steerage accommodations. The present fleet of the line includes forty cargo carriers to the Far East and twenty-five coastwise vessels operating on the Pacific Coast of the United States. The company has also extended its service to Vladivostok. The first of the new passenger steamers will probably be launched in April.

Among the new additions to the faculty of Nanking University are the following: S. S. Chien, M. S., of the University of Chicago, formerly from the Agriculture College of Nanking University; J. B. Griffings, known as one of the best cotton experts in America, expected to arrive soon; J. S. Buch of Cornell University now teaching at Nanhsuchu will have charge of a course in farm mechanics and farm management, and will proceed with the work of Dean J. H. Reisner, who is planning on leaving on furlough in April; and Mr. Ritchey who will arrive in the spring, accompanied by two other professors.

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The fourth annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Christian Colleges in China will be held on February 14, at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel, Thibet Road, Shanghai. The Alumni Association was formally organized on June 14, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. when representatives from Foochow College, St. John's University, Nanking University, Hangchow College, Shanghai Baptist College and Soochow University, were present. The officers elected for the association are: president, E. S. Ling, Foochow College; vice-president, B. E. Lee, Hangchow College; secretary, K. S. Zee, Soochow University; treasurer, L. K. Kao, Nanking University.

More than 100 persons attended the annual banquet of the Alumni Association of St. John's University on Saturday evening, January 31, at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel, Shanghai. The principal speakers during the evening were: Tang Shao-ji, E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General; Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University; Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Fuhtan College; Dr. T. K. M. Siao, chairman of the Alumni Advisory Council; H. Y. Moh, manager of the Teh Dah and Hou Seng Cotton Mills and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, the chairman-elect for the ensuing year. Officers for the year were elected and include: Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, chairman; Samuel Young, treasurer; and D. Y. Lee, secretary.





E 3

China's First Engineer

FIFTY centuries ago, Shun Nung (神農), one of the "Five Emperors" of China, invented the world's first plow. Historians tell us how the leaf-clothed inhabitants received their first lesson in cultivation; how the first crops were harvested by human hands; and how the farmers performed the first commercial barter in the middle of the day, gathering at a designated spot in the present province of Honan—which was then believed to be the "center" of the world.

Crude as it was, this ancient piece of "machinery" marked the first Engineering achievement of Chinese history.

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Engineering advice is furnished and all installations are supervised by a staff of engineers trained in the methods of America and Europe and familiar with the needs of China; machinery and supplies necessary for the efficient operation of mills, factories, mines, railways, power plants, etc., are imported from the foremost manufacturers in their lines; modern buildings for housing industrial and engineering plants of every description are erected; and finally, general products of leading Western concerns are imported for the convenience and comfort of the Chinese people.

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American School Fund

The Committee has learned that there are a number of subscribers who are in doubt as to when payments may begin; both as to installments and complete payments. The treasurer is receiving regularly each month partial and complete payments, so that those who are in doubt are informed that payments may begin RIGHT NOW.

The following is a list of subscriptions received during the week ending February 7, 1920:

AMERICAN FIRMS

	Taels
Asia Banking Corporation.....	5,000.
	5,000.

SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex \$	Gold \$
Previously reported.....	64,342.16	14,114.81	7,700.00
Received since last report:			
American Firms.....	5,000.00		
Total	69,342.16	14,114.81	7,700.00
GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.)...		\$115,520.00	
WE MUST HAVE TAEELS		150,000.00	

Ransom and Fessenden Endorsed for Municipal Council

The candidacy of Dr. S. A. Ransom and Stirling Fessenden for membership on the Shanghai Municipal Council was endorsed by committees of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association of China at a joint meeting held on Wednesday, February 4. The nominations for membership will close on February 9, at 4 o'clock and the elections will be held on February 16 and 17.

It is especially fitting that Dr. Ransom and Mr. Fessenden should accept the nomination to represent the American community of Shanghai due to the fact that they both have lived in the city for a number of years and are thoroughly conversant with its civic life and needs. Dr. Ransom has been a resident of the city for twenty-two years and Mr. Fessenden for seventeen years.

Both of the American members of the Municipal Council at the present time, W. L. Merriman and J. H. Dollar, have announced their retirement after having given meritorious service to the municipality.

The endorsement of the candidacy of the two American nominees by the two most representative

bodies of American business and professional men of Shanghai means practically the unlimited support of the entire resident American voting population of the International Settlement. With the ever increasing number of Americans in Shanghai, it is of the utmost importance that progressive and qualified representatives be selected from among these to assume the responsibility for their interests in the sphere of municipal affairs and a recognition of this has been given by the result of the meeting held Wednesday.

Other nominees for positions on the Council include three old members; W. P. Lambe, D. Goh, who is filling out the unexpired term of the late Mr. Ibukiyama, and A. Howard. E. C. Pearce the present chairman, is being urged for reelection, according to the *North China Daily News*, but it is uncertain in view of his nine consecutive years service on the Municipal body whether or not he will consent to being again nominated.

Prohibition and Industrial America.

Charles A. Selden, who since 1917 has been Paris correspondent for the *New York Times*, is now touring the middle and western part of the United States and is writing a series of industrial and economic articles for the same newspaper. In an article which appeared in the *Times* on Sunday, December 14, he discussed the effects of prohibition in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Detroit as follows:

In Cincinnati, the president of a trust company said to me: "I have changed my mind just 50 percent on prohibition. I voted against it, and at that time I was against it on every count. I considered it unfair, an attack on personal liberty, and I thought also that it would do little good for the community as a whole and much harm. I still think it unfair and will tell you why. I have in my cellar a five-year supply of drinks. My chauffeur has not got a drop. That is discrimination. But on the other hand, I have changed my mind as to the effect of prohibition on the community. We formerly had as a daily average 800 prisoners in our workhouse. Now we have seventy-five. The town is more orderly than ever before. My manufacturing friends tell me that Monday morning absenteeism of workmen because of Saturday and Sunday drinking has practically disappeared. Savings bank deposits have greatly increased. So I am still against prohibition on the score of fair play to everybody, but very much in favor of it as a practical good for this community. Financially, it has not hurt us, for most of the brewers saw it coming long before it came and took steps according."

I did not see the banker's chauffeur, but talked to various workmen without cellars in Cincinnati, and

"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes



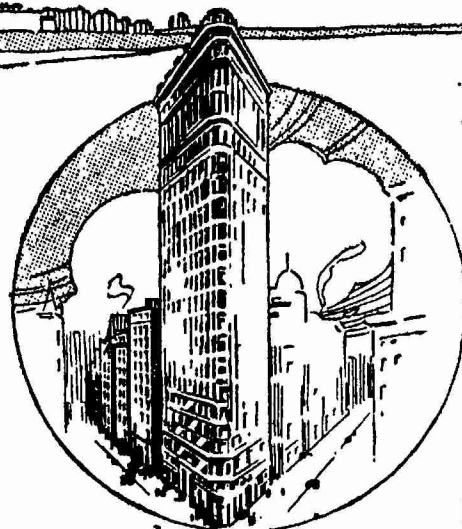
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take it with you—
typewrite anywhere—*



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Figure what this six pound time-saver would mean to you, in your work or your personal affairs. Then come in and let us give you the whole story.

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DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA), LTD.

SHANGHAI

Send the undersigned your booklet and information about the Corona.

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Address

found a desire for beer, but not any conviction that the country was going to the devil without beer.

In Indianapolis the workhouse is empty and useless to the country. A man who had voted against prohibition (an editor this man was), said: "Thank God, we have not had whisky as a factor in this period of labor upheaval."

In Cleveland the total number of prisoners on the police correction farm during the four months of June, July, August and September of 1918, in the wet regime, was 2,053. In the corresponding four months of this year under the dry law the total was 685. Of course, there are violations and blind tigers in all towns, but they are not open or flagrant. The stranger cannot buy a drink. In the course of a fortnight's cruising about these three States I did not see a case of intoxication. I ate at clubs, hotels, restaurants with men who never had been total abstainers, but on no occasion did anybody attempt to produce a drink. What was more significant, nobody mentioned a drink or thought to apologize for its lack because the lack had ceased to be a novelty.

In Cleveland there had been more blind tigers than anywhere else in this part of the country until a sensational tragedy caused them to be closed. A police Lieutenant and two patrolmen, off duty and not in uniform, went to one of these places, where the Lieutenant got drunk. A civilian friend came along with an automobile and invited the three policemen for a ride. It was a joy ride that ended with the Lieutenant's shooting and killing his friend, who owned the car.

In Detroit, where no Sunday law is enforced, where there is professional Sunday baseball and where all the regular theaters, as well as the motion picture shows give Sunday performances, there is nevertheless, a general observance, so far as my observation goes, and a somewhat resigned acceptance, of prohibition. Both employers and employees take issue with Samuel Gompers's charge that prohibition is the cause of all the labor unrest in Detroit. Michigan went dry on May 1, 1918. In the twelve months prior to that there had been in Detroit 10,299 arrests for felonies, 42,858 for misdemeanors, and 11,279 for drunkenness. In the first year of prohibition beginning May 1, 1918, the corresponding Detroit figures were 6,318 arrests for felonies, 22,963 arrests for misdemeanors and 4,032 arrests for drunkenness.

Although these are police record figures, they are given to me as the Employers' Association representative, who seemed to think that they were among the best things he had to show concerning Detroit. He produced a clipping containing Gompers's charge, and said the head of the American Federation was as far from right on prohibition in Michigan as on other matters. He also said that Detroit manufacturing concerns were having fewer accidents and no Monday morning absentees. On this one subject the employers and William A. Logan, head of the Auto Workers' Union, are in accord. As to the lack of saloons, Logan said: "We are getting used to it and we have better meetings of the union, because the men talk better and think better. They also pay their union dues much more promptly and regularly than ever before."

There was no beverage-making distillery in Detroit before prohibition. The twenty-two breweries there had an annual output of only a million barrels and employed only 2,000 men. Fifteen of the twenty-two are making nonalcoholic drinks. Seven are closed. Detroit had 4,000 bartenders, most of whom have gone into factories.

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SHANGHAI, CHINA

Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking University

A report compiled and edited by John H. Reisner, dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking University, shows the development of work during the past year in connection with agricultural and mulberry work; cotton improvement work; increase on the part of the missionary body in agricultural education as a part of the mission program; development of field work, and the acquisition of the first piece of land for an experiment station etc., at the University of Nanking.

The development of the cotton industry is one of the most outstanding industrial developments in China at the present time and much stress has been laid on this at the Nanking University by Mr. Reisner. Foreign cotton has been introduced, the seed coming mostly from the United States. According to the data China now ranks third in the production of raw cotton, with almost 2,000,000 bales of 150 pounds. This year the cotton was increased in area thirty percent. The latest figures show a total of 1,401,566 spindles in operation throughout China, with 250,000 under construction and 250,000 more contracted for. The experiments on foreign cotton seed and its adaptability to the soil in China now being carried on will require some time in which to select the best varieties adapted to certain sections of the country, etc.

The cotton improvement work is being supported by the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China and the Shanghai Anti-Adulteration Association, who are providing the salary and expenses of a cotton expert to supervise the work, coming from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Kwong Sang Hong Deals in Chinese Goods

It has been called to the attention of the *Review* that the following statement contained in the article headed, "The Boycott at Canton," published in our issue of January 31, is inaccurate and untrue:

"A local concern, Kwong Sang Hong, handles exclusively Japanese toilet articles and patent medicines. Yet it has been allowed to flourish simply because of their Chinese labels and trade marks."

We have been reliably informed that the Kwong Sang Hong deals only in merchandise of their own manufacture, the raw materials for which are imported from either England or America directly, and not in goods of Japanese manufacture. The editors of the *Review* wish to retract the statement in order that no damage may be done to the business of the above named company through any false impressions.

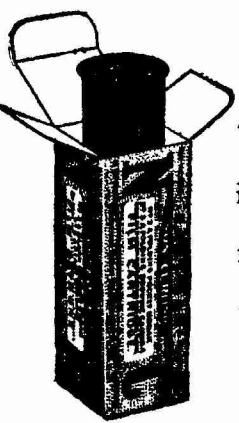
Tsinan Notes

R. T. Evans, an attorney of Tientsin, spent Friday and Saturday in Tsinan on legal business in connection with the Ta Min Chu Pao.

In accordance with overhead orders from the Civil Governor the local police recently raided an opium den in the Foreign Settlement. Of those arrested 53 were Chinese, who were put in a Tsinan prison, and 7 were Russians, who were sent to Tientsin to be tried by the Russian consul.

E. L. T'ang, of the Shantung Christian University Extension Department, has been appointed by the Civil Governor as provisional head of the Bureau of Communications which is to improve the roads and waterways of Shantung.

Rev. J. W. Lowe, of Chefoo, is in Tsinan for the purpose of opening a station for the Southern Baptist Mission.



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SHANGHAI

On Monday night, January 26, Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Roys and their two daughters left for the United States on account of the critical condition of Dr. Roy's health.

Dr. Y. T. Wang, English secretary of the Civil Governor is going to Peking this week in connection with his work in the Ministry of Communications.

On Saturday evening, January 31, Messrs. Linn and Chou of Ta Min Chu Pao, incorporated under the laws of Nevada, gave an elaborate dinner to a few Chinese and foreign friends.

About 50 Chinese and foreign representatives of the Methodist (North) work in China, enroute to Peking, spent Saturday, January 24, visiting various kinds of missionary work in Tsinan.

Chinese Women Demand Place in Parliament

The demand of the modern-educated women in Canton for the right of representation in Parliament is the latest development in the Chinese political situation. The western current of woman suffrage has reached Asia at last. Whether their efforts in that direction will be a success or a failure remains to be seen, but modern-educated Chinese women in Canton are doing all they can in order to realize their long cherished wish. Toward the end of last month they called a mass meeting, according to information from Canton, to discuss the questions of how to get that right recognized by leading men in that province. The outcome of the meeting was the election of eleven members to form a committee for executive work. More meetings have since been held to consider the methods of fighting for parliamentary positions. Modern women who are participating in the movement, says a dispatch to Peking, can be divided into Y.W.C.A., and graduates of the mission schools, most of whom are Christians, and as such, have not shown much desire to take an active part although they have given to the movement initial encouragement. The second group consists of teachers whose policy is conciliatory and peaceful. The majority of members of the movement belong to that class, and it is believed that the

second group will likely win out in the end. The third group is composed of those women who have had a taste of parliamentary representation shortly before the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1911 when Dr. Sun gave much encouragement to them for woman suffrage. The occasion for these three groups to agitate for the right to be elected members of Parliament is the making of the constitution now proceeding in Canton. They demand that in the new constitution the right of woman suffrage be incorporated.

American Woman's Club

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club had charge of the program at the last meeting of the club at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, February 3. Tea was served at 4:30 and the following program was given;

1.—Violin Solo:

Shepherd's Dance from Henry the Eighth Suite by Edward.

Morris Dance German.

Mrs. W. P. Walker.

2.—Vocal Solo:

A Little Winding Road Ronald.

Down In the Forest...Ronald.

Professor Gerard Zalsman.

3.—Quintette:

Andante Cantabile C. V. Standford.

Scherzo C. V. Standford.

Mrs. C. D. Dixon.

Mr. Bakaleinikoff.

Mr. Schlee.

Mr. Raafschou.

Mr. Young.

4.—Vocal Duet:

Go Pretty Rose Marsias.

Mrs. N. G. Beals.

Mrs. Zalsman.

5.—Violin Solo:

Romance Coleridge Taylor.

Mrs. Dixon.

6.—American Woman's Club Chorus

Director—Professor Zalsman.

Woo Thou Sweet Music.....Elgar.

Aubade.....Ireland.

7.—Violincello Selected.

Mr. Bakaleinikoff.

Of Special Interest.

A daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Kelhofer of the Shanghai College, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital on February 3.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dorrance of the Standard Oil Co., stationed at Soochow, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, on Saturday, January 31.

Mrs. Bernyce H. Smith, late of Honolulu and Manila, has joined the staff of the United States Court for China as reporter. Mrs. Smith was formerly stenographer for the Public Utilities Commission of Hawaii.

A concert was given at the Olympic Theater on the evening of Tuesday, February 2, by Miss Myra Bancroft Olive, Harry Ore, and C. Bakaleinikoff, part of the proceeds will be given in aid of the Institution for the Chinese Blind.

BIG CITY SERVICE

PLANNED and organized after tours of inspection of the department stores of the world's largest cities, THE WING ON store of Shanghai is the embodiment of the best of all of them. The service of the department stores of the world's largest cities is placed at your disposal and in no other establishment in China will be found such a complete array of the world's goods. Linked with this service are reasonable prices and careful supervision.

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The choicest foods, fresh and canned, may be obtained in our provisions department brought from Europe, America and all parts of the Orient for your selection. Among these might be listed American and English candies, American fresh fruits, —American and British canned goods of every variety. A trial will make you a regular patron.

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THE DESIRABLE LUXURIES

There are luxuries, small and large, which at some time during the year are most needed and desirable. This has been recognized by the WING ON COMPANY and in our art and jewelry departments may be found the most exquisite pieces. The intricate artistry of China places articles beside the more conservative productions of the Continent and America.

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Personal attention is given to all articles which leave our establishment. In the city of Shanghai, we give motor delivery to your door. For our customers in the outports, all packing is supervised and given the personal attention of experts.

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Your skin is smoother—fresher.

Now powder your face as usual. The powder will *stay on two or three times as long*. Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best.

And it will never embarrass you by coming out in a wretched shine.

POND'S

A picture of Mrs. F. E. Lee, daughter of Cho Ow Yang, vegetable gardener of Courtland, California, in aviation costume is found in the January issue of *Sunset*, (San Francisco), a Pacific monthly. Mrs. Lee has taken up aviation in the belief that sooner or later her services might be needed in China.

A talk on the work of the Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee was given before a meeting of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe on Saturday afternoon, January 31, by Mrs. A. H. Hilton-Johnson. Mrs. Hilton-Johnson discussed the general relief work now being done for the refugees in Shanghai.

The engagement of Miss Nina Shmuilovitch of Vladivostok and Ralph W. Lane of Shanghai has been announced. Miss Shmuilovitch is at present making her home with relatives in Shanghai. Mr. Lane, who was formerly with the Standard Oil Company, has accepted a position with Thomas W. Simmons and Company and will be stationed with their Hongkong branch.

The Women's Returned Students Club, an organization of Chinese women educated abroad, is having a series of lectures delivered by its members as the program this year. Mrs. H. C. Mei, president of the club gave an address on harmonious colors of the ancient Chinese women and the taste for colors among the present-day Chinese women, on Saturday, January 31, at the Cantonese Union Church.

A few details outlining the purposes of an organization known as the Women's Advertising Club of Chicago has been received in booklet form, compiled and edited by Miss Grace Whitworth. The club was organized in November 1917 during the war and its members were able to render distinctive and immediate service, particularly to the women's branches of patriotic organizations. Since the organization of the club it has grown to a membership of more than fifty-two members.

A large number of members and guests were present at the supper-dance given by the American ex-Service Men's Club of China at the Astor House on the evening of January 30, in the ballroom. The music was furnished by the Astor House orchestra and dancing took place from 10 to 2 o'clock. This is the first social function given by the organization which has a membership of more than 50, including one woman member, Miss Wilkinson, who has recently come to Shanghai to do secretarial work at the American Consulate.

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

American "Bribes" to China

From the "Yorodzu" (Japanese)

Why do Chinese respect and trust the Americans? Because the Americans have money. The Chinese are Mammon-worshippers; they will do anything if they can get money at all. As a matter of fact, the Chinese are conducting an anti-Japanese boycott in return for receiving American money. If Japan were richer than America and bribed the Chinese, the latter would instantly begin an anti-American boycott. Why do the Americans bribe the Chinese? The Americans are too calculating a people to throw away money for nothing. They intend to acquire rights and interests in China while the attention of her people is directed to Japan. The Chinese are aiming at cash, and the Americans at the natural resources of China. If this sort of cooperation between America and China continues for long, America will be enabled to establish strong influence in China, and the pro-American Chinese will become rich. When the Germans established themselves in Shantung, it attracted the attention of the world and fears were expressed regarding the consequences of their activities. German influence has been swept from China as a result of the world war, but a second Germany has now appeared in China and this causes serious concern to the countries of the Orient. America says that she is not aggressive, but her doings have not always been in accord with the principle of justice and humanity. Can we afford to be indifferent to this state of affairs?

The "Shell-Without-the-Kernel"

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Is it better to maintain China's rightful claims and to risk the loss of certain privileges? Or is it wiser to win back certain privileges at the expense of these claims? These are the decisive questions affecting the solution of the Tsingtau Question in its aspects of direct or indirect negotiations with Japan. Even if we are prepared to forfeit our title for the sake of privileges, these privileges must be regarded as an unknown quantity whereas the results of direct negotiations will give a legitimate colouring to Japan's demands on Shantung while the chances for China's ability to redress her claims will be reduced to nil. When we say that the avoidance of direct negotiations may involve a total loss of privileges, we mean that Japan will, taking advantage of China's refusal to negotiate with her, retain such privileges as she would otherwise be prepared to return to China. But a problem of paramount importance that deserves careful consideration is: what are the privileges that China will win back and to what extent will such privileges belong to the shell-without-kernel category? Putting such gains, if gains can be the correct term to be used, side by side, with the forfeiture of all future hopes of an adjustment through the vehicle of international justice, will China be the real gainer or loser in the matter of direct negotiations? No wonder the people of China are heart and soul against direct negotiations, in any shape or form. Yes, the people have reasoned and reasoned reasonably.

Are There Causes for Bolshevism in China?

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

How did the talk of Bolshevism spring up in China? The Japanese took the lead, the Peking government resorted to Bolshevism as a pretext to defend certain actions that were otherwise indefensible,

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and the credulous section of the foreign community believed these imaginary reports. These were the circumstances at the back of the unfounded rumours. It seems idle to argue the existence or non-existence of Bolshevism in China. The rumour mongers would keep on saying it does exist and will not withdraw their opinion if they are argumentatively contradicted. It would better serve our purpose if we were to look into another problem of greater importance. Let us ask this question: Are the causes of Bolshevism to be found in China or not?

Bolshevists are those who spread the doctrines of Socialism and who are extremists in their policies. The causes that started Bolshevism in Russia are to be found here in China. It is true China has not a Nicholas II nor the owners of vast estates. But the masses throughout the country are already groaning under the crushing burden of military rule which has subjected them to hunger and starvation. Let these causes remain as they are and it is certain that the most careful measures to suppress Bolshevism will not prevent it from growing stronger and stronger.

Causes of Chinese Unrest

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Critics of conditions in China are apt to say that the country seethes with unrest. We would advance the argument that if these critics would endeavor to analyse the causes of unrest, they would not be surprised with what is merely the logical outcome of a lack of fundamental basis of peace. In the field of diplomatic events, the Tsingtau question ought to be first settled before we can talk of fundamental peace in our diplomatic relations. In our domestic affairs, we find that North and South are still divided while the militarists have by their reckless deeds antagonised the people. Thus in regard to our internal situation, we cannot entertain the idea of fundamental peace. With these obstacles to a true peace resting on a solid foundation, we cannot possibly hope for a perpetual suppression of the chaos which at best can only be reduced to a temporary limit. Judging of future developments in these lights, we may safely say that further troubles are only to be expected as so far we have not seen anything decided upon as practical pleas for the settlement of the issues which bar the way of true peace.

China's "Broken Reed" Government

From the "Min Kuo Fih Pao" (Chinese)

Now is the time for the people to reach an energetic decision as to the courses they should adopt for the salvation of the country and to act independently. Is it not exceedingly illogical to keep on counting on a government which stuffs its ears

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with cotton and makes promises without any desire of fulfilling them? With sighs and tears the people have importuned the Peking government to take a firm stand in regard to the Shantung Question as well as the Fukien issue; with sighs and tears the people have begged the Peking authorities to dismiss an opium-smuggling Tuchun, a butcher-general, a disqualified educational minister, and a tyrannical police commissioner; the people have brought these petitions to Peking because the Powers recognise Peking as the seat of the government "de facto." It is now needless to disguise the fact that the Peking government is a broken reed and that the people will have to realise the full meaning of the maxim "Self-help is the best help."

Shantung Question Should Go to League of Nations

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The settlement of the Shantung Question must be left to the League of Nations. This point is manifest vis-a-vis the attitude taken by China at Versailles. But there is the pro-Japanese gang active at Peking who will try to swing the diplomatic pendulum in favor of Japan. It is this gang which says that direct negotiations should await an opportune moment. Let the advocates of peace be watchful and announce their firm determination to the world.

Education, the Football of China Politics

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

We are exceedingly scandalised by the combination of political disputes with the educational interests of the country. Whenever a political party gains the upper hand, the head of the Ministry of Education is

changed. Nor is this all. When funds are deficient, the educational grants are invariably diverted to political channels. This augurs ill for the future of educational China. We are strongly in favour of the appointment of a man who is not in the whirlpool of politics to take charge of the educational welfare of the country. We hope that this scheme will prevent the personnel of educational authorities from under-going constant changes.

Trade Mark Protection in China

Infringement of Trade Marks

BY R. T. BRYAN, JR.

THE word "infringement" is difficult to define.

For the purpose of this article its broadest meaning, that of the infraction or invasion of another's rights by passing off his goods as the goods of another will be sufficient. An English text writer has thus defined infringement, "Infringement is the use by the defendant, for trading purposes, in connection with goods of the kind for which the plaintiff's right to exclusive use exists, not being the goods of the plaintiff, of a mark identical with the plaintiff's mark, or either comprising some of its essential features or colorably resembling it, so as to be calculated to cause the goods to be taken by ordinary purchasers for the goods of the plaintiff." A learned English judge has stated that if a trade mark contains twenty five parts and the infringer only uses one part he has violated the owners' rights.

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Infringement by Copying Get up of Container

It is a fundamental rule that there cannot be a trade mark in color, size or material alone and protection may only be had against such piracies when the imitation goods are calculated to and do deceive ordinary purchasers buying with ordinary caution. This principle together with illustrations is very well set forth by an American writer, "It is a well settled rule that there can be no trademark right in the mere form, size or color of an article used commercially, or the form, size or color of the package containing it. It is also an established principle that there can be no trademark right in the directions, notices or usual advertising matter used upon or in description of merchandise. There has never been a deviation from this rule in the adjudication of the courts of this country. Whenever relief has been granted against an imitator or counterfeiter of either the form, size, color, method of packing, advertising, or directions used by a legitimate dealer, it has been granted upon the broad theory of regulating fraud, and not upon the narrower ground of technical trademark infringement."

"There can be no technical trademark in a well known material substance, such as a tin tag impressed upon plug tobacco; nor in a method of packing merchandise; or a display card, with horizontal lettering, for hooks and eyes; but a fraudulent imitation of another's tin tag has been restrained; and injunctions against the fraudulent use of another's style of package and method of packing are frequent, in the absence of any claim to a technical trademark right in the complainant."

"The courts have been averse to recognizing a trademark right in anything calculated to be useful, aside from indicating origin or ownership. So, in holding that there was no trademark right in a series of indebitations in plug tobacco, so arranged as to serve as guides in cutting the plug into pieces of one ounce each, Judge Boldgett said: "One of the principles running through the law of trademarks is that there need be no utility attached to the trademark itself—that is, it shall have no useful purpose in connection with the goods further than to show the origin or manufacture."

"There may be combinations of form and color with other things, which will entitle the owner to relief against one duplicating his article. Thus in a case where the defendant duplicated the plaintiff's talking machine records, injunction issued against the "manufacture and sale of disk records, black or nearly black in color, with a red seal center inscribed with decoration and letters in gilt, when such records contain the shop numbers or catalogue numbers of complainant's disk records, or when the sound recording grooves thereon are copies of the grooves on complainant's disk records."

Judge J. B. McPherson has well said "the superficial details of construction certainly need not be identical in nearly every particular;" and hence enjoined the defendant from imitating the plaintiff's miner's lamp."

"Finally, it is obvious, that where the resemblance resides in particulars of packages which have become common to the trade, no relief can be granted. A mark, consisting of a brown-colored-paper cigar-band of peculiar shape, has been held to be invalid, Judge McPherson saying: "Certainly the color alone could



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not be appropriated by the complainant as a trademark, nor the shape alone, nor the material alone; and even the combination of these three elements could not make a valid trademark, because neither singly nor in combination do they point to the complainant as the source from which the goods are derived).

'In a later case, the doctrine of color as trademark was thus aptly expressed by Judge (later Mr. Justice) Lurton: "Color except in connection with some definite, arbitrary design, such as when impressed upon a circle, star, cross, or other figure, or employed in definite association with some characteristics which serve to distinguish the article as made or sold by a particular person, is not the subject of monopoly as a trademark."

'So a metal tag applied to the shell of an oyster as an identification of plaintiff's oysters in the trade, gave the plaintiff no monopoly in the use of such tags."

Where there is fraud however and the infringer dresses his goods so that an ordinary purchaser buying with ordinary caution is deceived equity will enjoin. The leading case upon this point is that of *Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Ross*, by Judge Lacombe in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The plaintiff was a corporation and by virtue of long usage had acquired the sole right to bottle "Mount Vernon Rye" whisky which said whisky they put up in bottles of peculiar shape. The facts more fully appear in the opinion of the court a portion of which is as follows: "Complainant, of course, has no exclusive right to the name 'Mount Vernon,' and the labels of defendant are in no sense an imitation of the complainant. Complainant's case rests

solely on the form of package, which it claims has been so imitated as to make out a case of unfair competition.

"Undoubtedly, a large part of the consumption of whisky is in public drinking places, where it is dispensed to the consumer from the opened bottle. It is always desirable, therefore, for a dealer who wishes to push the sale of his own goods on their own merits to devise, if he can, some earmark more permanent than a pasted label to distinguish them. Complainant's predecessors accordingly, in March 1890, adopted a brown glass bottle of a peculiar square shape, unlike any that had theretofore been used for bottling whisky, or, indeed, so far as the evidence shows, for any other purpose. It is a form of package well calculated by its novelty to catch the eye, and be retained in the remembrance of any one who has once seen it. In order to develop and extend the business they expected to control under their agreement with the Hannis Distilling Company, complainant and its predecessors have expended more than \$50,000 in advertising its said bottling. In all these advertisements the peculiar square-shaped bottle is the chief and most prominent feature. It is not surprising, therefore, to find it stated in the moving affidavits that the shape and general appearance of the bottle has become to be principally, if not exclusively, relied on by ordinary purchasers as the means of identifying this bottling of Mount Vernon whisky from all other bottlings, the purity of which is not guaranteed by the distillers, but only by the bottler. Complainant's bottling seems to have acquired a high reputation, large and increasing quantities of it being yearly sold, at a price of excess of that obtained by other bottlers of Mount Vernon whisky.

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"About December, 1895, defendants, who had been dealing in Mount Vernon whisky for many years, began first to put it up in bottles, which are Chinese copies of the peculiar square-shaped, bulging-necked bottles of the complainant. Of course they aver that this was without any intention 'to deceive the public, or to palm off defendants' goods for complainant's.' They account for the sudden appearance of their output of Mount Vernon whisky in this form as follows: 'There was a demand for Mount Vernon whisky along in November last, and defendants sought a convenient and useful package in which to place their product upon the market, purchased a stock of bottles of the square form for that purpose, without making a special design therefor, and in the open market;' and allege that 'such bottles can be purchased of reputable bottle manufacturers from molds used for some time last past.' This last averment may well be true. The industry of defendants' counsel has marshaled here an array of square-shaped bottles filled with whisky, which shows that for some time imitations of complainant's bottle have been on the market. But there is not a word of proof to trace back any one of these bottles to a period anterior to the adoption of the square shape by complainant's predecessor as a distinctive form of package. Despite defendants' denials,—and they only deny intent to deceive the public, not intent to use a form of package just like complainant's,—the court can not escape the conviction that they found the square-shaped bottle 'convenient and useful,' because it was calculated to increase the sale of their goods; and that such increase, if increase there be, is due to the circumstances that purchasers from defendants have a reasonable expectation that the ultimate consumer, deceived by the shape, will mistake the bottle for one of complainant's. This is unfair competition within the authorities, and should be restrained. Injunction pendens lite is granted against the further use of the square-shaped, bulging-necked bottle as a package for Mount Vernon whisky."

The principle applied in this case applies only when the component parts visible upon the exterior of the package as well as the get up is copied. Judge Lowell a learned English Chancellor in a case in which this principle was involved said: "He (the plaintiff) must make out, not that the defendant's are like his by reason of those features which are common to them and other people, but he must make out that the defendant's are like his by reason of something peculiar to him, and by reason of the defendant having adopted some mark, or device, or label, or something of that kind, which distinguishes the features common to the trade. Unless the plaintiff can bring his case up to that, he fails."

"The evidence is very strong that one tin may be mistaken for the other, very likely; but why? Because of the features common to them and common to all."

"The only question you have then to consider is whether the defendant's get-up is so like the plaintiff's as to be calculated to be mistaken for it. But when, as in this case and in the last, what is called the plaintiff's get up consists of two totally different things combined, namely, a get-up common to the trade, and a distinctive feature affixed or added to the common feature, then what you have to consider is not whether the defendant's get-up is like the plaintiff's

as regards the common features, but whether that which specially distinguishes the plaintiff's has been taken by the defendants."

Who May Commit an Infringement.

Under the Japanese Law it is necessary to prove intent or mens rea. This is not so under the common law where mens rea or mala mens need not be established. This being so it is seen that many more people may be reached and enjoined by the application of the common law doctrine than by an application of Japanese jurisprudence. Under the common law, "All persons in any way connected with the infringement of a trade mark are responsible to the owner for the injury done to his rights." By application of this principle engravers and manufacturers of infringing labels have been restrained. This principle was invoked in the case of the Standard Tobacco Co. vs. The Kwang Ming Tobacco Company, et al (Shanghai Mixed Court) where one of the defendants was temporarily enjoined from manufacturing the infringing label pending the trial of the case which had not been finally determined at the time of the writing of this article. Further illustrations of this principle are admirably stated in a commentary on trade marks. "The rule that equity will enjoin one who participates in the production of an infringing mark or label was first established in Guinness vs. Ullmer, in 1847, in which case the plaintiffs were brewers of porter, and the defendants, who were engravers, engraved plates to be used in printing labels in imitation of the plaintiff's label. This decision was followed in 1855 by a case in which a printer printed and sold labels which were fac-similes of plaintiff's labels, and the piracy was enjoined; and the rule is now extended to include one who deals in counterfeit labels, though he does not manufacture them."

"In 1877 a label printer was enjoined by the Superior Court of New York from the manufacture of labels which were colorable imitations of plaintiff's. In affirming the decision of the lower court the New York Court of Appeals announced that it is not necessary in such a case "to establish a guilty knowledge or fraudulent intent on the part of the wrongdoer." It is now the settled rule that "the mere act of printing and selling labels in imitation of the complainant's might be innocent, and, without evidence of an illicit purpose, would not be a violation of the complainant's rights." Judge Thayer, however, held that the court would presume fraudulent intent where counterfeit labels were manufactured and sold and advertised for sale by the defendant.

"Where a person induces a manufacturer to make for him goods marked with the trademark of a third person, the manufacturer can hold him liable for all money paid and expense incurred by the manufacturer in compromising a suit brought against him by the owner of the trademark."

"Where both parties are in a similar business, one will be enjoined from buying up the empty bottles or other packages used by the other."

"Where a suit against a manufacturer using an infringing carton had been compromised, the plaintiff releasing all claims against the defendant's customers, a subsequent suit against the manufacturer of the cartons used by the first defendant was dismissed as inequitable."



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Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton:—The cotton market during the past week has been practically dead with no fluctuations of consequence, the bulk of the business for the week being chiefly adjustments of deliveries and winding up of accounts for the New Year.

Receipts are falling off daily, which was and is to be expected with us for the next couple of weeks, considering that the holidays are drawing near. The up-country ginners in conformity of "old custom" are making the necessary arrangements for the coming festival.

Under the circumstances our market will be dormant for the next four weeks, in consequence of which there will be no issue of our circular before the 1st of March, unless the situation warrants it, in which case we shall not fail to acquaint our friends with the general conditions of the market.

Liverpool, January 23, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....	68.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	18.00	"
Good Middling American, Spot.....	27.66	"
" " " March.....	25.05	"
" " " May	23.68	"

Tone of the Market:—Easier.

New York, January 29, 1920.

New York Market:—

March.....	36.52	Cents
May.....	34.62	"
July.	32.61	"
Spot.....	39.50	"

Market:—Easier.

Bombay, January 26, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach Rps. 562 per Khandy
Market:—Easier.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....	Tls. 32.00
Tungchow, Stop.....	" 31.25
" March April ..	" 32.75
Shanghai, Spot.....	" 28.00
" M. G. Spot...	" 28.50

Tone of the Market:—Quiet.

China as A Ship Builder of the Future

That the four ships for the United States Merchant Marine, now nearing completion in the yards of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering works, will mark the entrance of China into the ranks of the ship building nations of the world was the opinion given by John A. McGregor, special representative of the U. S. Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, at a dinner given in his honor by the directors of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, at the Chinese Naval Club, Shanghai on, January 28.

"I can say without doubt they are well built ships." Mr. McGregor said in speaking of the four 10,000 ton cargo steamers now under construction. "They will reflect the highest credit to the builders and will form a notable addition to the American Merchant Marine."

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Mr. McGregor came to Shanghai to inspect the vessels and report on the progress in their construction.

H. K. Kwong, secretary of the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, speaking on behalf of the Directors, welcomes Mr. McGregor:

"Although this is Mr. McGregor's first visit to us, yet we feel that we know him and are bound to him as an old friend, as he has been directing the building of these four vessels from his headquarters at Yokohama for the American government. In his dealings with us, we have always found him to be fair and just, while looking jealously for the interest of the Shipping Board. In fact, he has lived up to the highest ideal of commercial dealings—he has brought sympathy and friendship into business. It is the following out of this high ideal that the United States, in the short space of a generation or so, under the guidance of men like our honorable guest, has developed a colossal commerce, the size of which is the marvel of the age. Recently, America has gone into the building of a merchant marine; and already she has made remarkable progress: the Stars and Stripes, like the Union Jack, is to be seen on all the seas. The vessels we are building, we are proud to say, will form a part of this notable fleet of commerce and good will.

"There is another point of significance to these steamers. The order was placed when the allied Nations were fighting their life and death struggle against the Central Powers. Ships were required. China was asked to do her part in shipbuilding. The Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works are proud and grateful that it was allowed to do its bit for the cause of the War. Now that these vessels are nearing completion, they will be employed on an important mission other than that for warlike purposes: they will be used to convey goods from one country to another. It is our hope that the Shipping Board may consider it advisable to place them on the Pacific trade, so that they may contribute directly to the prosperity of America and China, and act as a messenger of good will between these two countries."

In reply, Mr. McGregor, emphasized the traditional friendship between America and China and praising the good work of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, spoke in part as follows: "From boyhood I have heard and read a great deal about this great country. While reading and hearing are all right in their way, it takes the intimate associations and close contact to understand to get behind the mere surface of things. I had generally known the size and extent of China, but that was about all; and so for this reason, I am very glad of this opportunity to make even this short visit.

"In the Christian Bible, brief mention is made of various kingdoms and peoples, who inhabited this earth—the Madian, Persian, Babylonian, Kaldian, Egyptian dynasties, etc. All of these had their rise and fall. All of this time, China existed, and it is hardly conceivable to me to appreciate the time when China did not exist. And of all countries, dynasties and peoples, China has preserved her own, and we have today largely the same China.

I do not doubt but that a country that has come down through all centuries, in God's scheme of things, must have a great work to perform. This is the day of awakening of China, and the United States and the entire world are looking toward this country and expecting great developments. "We think kindly of China in the United States; for the two countries have always been friendly, and I can assure you there never was a time in United States when the people expressed greater and kinder feelings towards China than they do today.

"In many centuries, China was an empire, but a short time ago, she changed her form of government to a republic. You all know the history of the United States. She was once a colony of Great Britain. It was only about 150 years ago, when she became an independent republic, and we think this the highest form of government. It is a government for the people, by the people and of the people. There is no turning back. I am sure you will find your friend and ally—America—always ready and willing to help whenever and wherever possible.

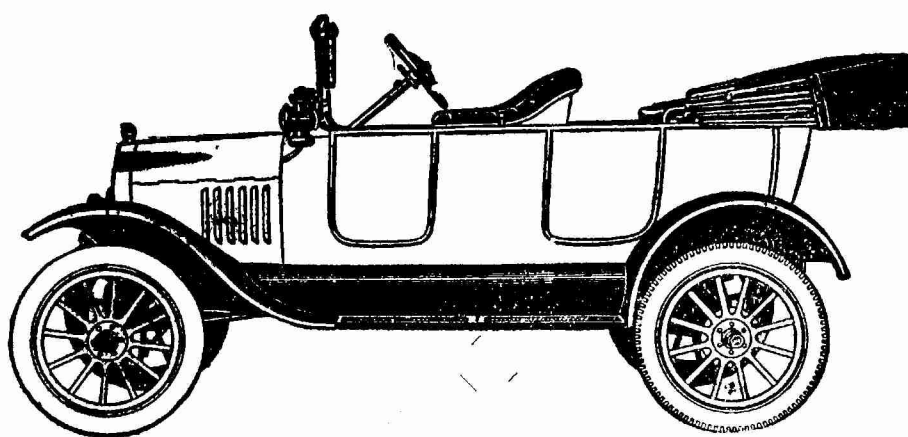
"In coming to the Orient, I was asked by our highest officials to convey to the people of China their goodwill and the hope that these contracts which were so generously taken by you would help to further cement the friendly relations and mutual interests of the two countries.

"You know when the United States entered the war, one of the crying needs was for ships; and more ships. Every yard in the United States was called upon unexpectedly to develop, which they did to an unheard of extent and new yards, were started; for the war might continue for years. But more ships were needed, and we turned to other countries. The matter was placed before the Chinese government and through the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, they graciously agreed to build four large freight ships with the option of four more. I want you to realize, I appreciate and the people of the United States appreciate these contracts. I can assure you they will never forget the assistance China has rendered.

"Before the completion of these vessels, war terminated, and they will not be needed in the interests of war, but will be utilized in the interests of business. Wherever they might go and the waters they travel, I am sure they will bring prosperity. "I have suggested to the builders that it might be possible to some extent to fix the accommodations, so that wherever they went, they would be known as built by China. I understand they are the largest ships ever built by China, and what you have started so well, I hope you will continue to develop. There is no reason why Shanghai and other ports of this great country should not become greater ports of China. There is no doubt of the ability of the people of China to build vessels well and good.



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American Silk Industry Awakening to its Interest in the Chinese Sericulture Movement

After a contribution of five thousand taels had been forwarded, through the American Chamber of Commerce of China, to the Committee for the improvement of sericulture in that country, efforts were made by the Association to secure further funds to establish chairs in the American colleges in the Shanghai and Canton districts in order to continue the research and experimentation work for the improvement of the raw silk product, which up to the present has been conducted for short periods only.

This work is meeting with the most gratifying co-operation upon the part of the silk trade in this country. At the present writing, the entire amount needed for the American College at Canton has been secured and a substantial start made toward a fund for the American University at Nanking with other subscriptions in sight. A complete list of the supporters of this movement will be published in a future issue of the *Silkworm*.—From *The Silk Association of America*.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—Market quiet but prices are well maintained on account of the limited stocks. A few holders are willing to sell spot lots at market price in order to obtain cash before China New Year. Future deliveries are held in anticipation of higher prices.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 560

Market Chops „ 540

Tsatlee Improved Reel:—Since the last purchase of Best Chops @ Tls. 40 advance, no business has been done. Market remains very firm and balance lots are held in anticipation of higher prices.

Best Chops Tls. 940

Market Chops..... „ 890

China Steam Filatures:—The demand for New Season silk has fallen off due to the high prices.

Grand Extra Chops Tls. 1370

Extra Chops „ 1340

Medium Chops „ 1300

General:—A very limited business has been done with Europe. Enquiries continue but exchange rates prevent settlements.

Mienchew Steam Filature "Rising Sun 1-2" Tls. 1150

"Dragon Horse 1-2" „ 1150

New Style "Gold Dollar 1-2" „ 895

Funsten Brothers & Company Make World's Largest Fur Market

Saint Louis, Missouri, U. S. A., is now the largest fur market of the world and the credit for the ascendancy of this city to the top of the mart list in this commodity is largely due to Funsten Brothers and Company's International Fur Exchange, Inc., which makes its headquarters there. Millions of dollars in furs are sold at auction during the year by Funsten Brothers and Company, gathered from all parts of the world.

The announcement of the latest sale of the company through their brokers published in this issue of the *Review* which is now taking place in Saint Louis, gives an accurate idea of the enormity of the undertaking and the high quality of the furs which are offered. The estimated value of the two week's sale is placed at over \$22,000,000, which is the largest fur sale in the history of the trade.

The next sale will take place in Saint Louis beginning April 26 of this year. Fur shipments for sale at the International Fur Exchange are accepted by Funsten Brothers and Company with liberal advances upon their arrival or against shipping documents,

The Far Eastern headquarters of the company for China, Japan and Siberia is with their agents Louis and Schuedding, 21 Aleutskaya, Vladivostok. Their cable address is "Funsten," Vladivostok. The firm is advancing rapidly into the China fur field as will be shown by the offerings listed in their advertisement for the February.

The Chinese Druggist Issues First Number

The initial number of the *Chinese Druggist*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the Chinese drug trade and printed in the Chinese language, was issued on January 30. The publication which is the first of a series of trade publications in the native language which are to be published by the Trade Journal Publishing Co., 34 Nanking Road, is well laid out typographically, having cover pages in attractive

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colors and containing many advertisements directed to the trade.

Technical and general articles are contributed in the January number by Dr. V. P. Yui, Dr. Ting Foo-pao, Dr. Chow Chung-nung, Dr. K. D. Howe, Dr. Samuel Chiu and other medical practitioners. The journal will be followed by the *Chinese Contractor* and *Builder* and other class journals, whose object it will be to bring about a closer connection and more mutual understanding between the manufacturers of foreign goods and Chinese dealers. That there is an unlimited field for such publications is obvious and they should prove exceptionally popular and successful.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The payment of a six percent dividend,—equal to Tls. 0.30 per share for the year ending December 31, 1919, was recommended at a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Land and Investment Co., Ltd., held on January 28.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the general managers, Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Shanghai, Thursday, January 29, 1920. Resolutions submitted at the extraordinary general meeting held on January 14 were submitted for confirmation and approved.

The Edge Credit Bill, which amends the United States Federal Reserve Act so that large credit corporations may be formed to finance business undertakings in foreign countries with long credit periods, has been

passed by Congress and has gone to the President for signature. The bill was directed at the relief of European nations and is expected to give an impetus to foreign trade.

Lord Leverhulme, head of Lever Brothers and Company, and associated projects, is visiting his American offices, according to a dispatch from San Francisco. Lord Leverhulme is the director of a \$500,000,000 corporation, employing 40,000 men. He said in interviews while in the United States that he opposed the League of Nations on the basis that it was not worth the paper it was written on and also advocated a six hour day for workmen.

An order for 15,000 tons of steel rails has just been placed with the United States Steel Corporation by the Colonial Department of the Netherlands government, according to the London Financier for November 20. The rails are for use on the State roads in the Dutch East Indies. Delivery is to start in 60 days and be completed early next year. The order was secured by the Steel Corporation in competition with European rail makers. Railroad extensions in the Dutch East Indies that will require large rail tonnages have not yet been started, but are expected to be when general conditions become stable enough to warrant them. Miscellaneous steel supplies are also going to the Dutch East Indies.

The American passenger lines of the Pacific Ocean will probably get twelve of the new Shipping Board 14,000 ton passenger liners, according to J.H. Rosseter, vice-president and general manager of

the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who has just recently returned to San Francisco after serving as director of operations for the Shipping Board. Mr. Rosseter has recommended that San Francisco get eight vessels and Seattle four. The vessels will have a speed of 17 knots an hour and are especially adapted to the conditions on the Pacific. Three of the vessels have already been launched—the *Wenatchee*, the *American Legion* and the *Sea Girth*—and will be ready in June or July. The ships allotted to San Francisco will bear the name of one of the State's nickname such as *Golden State*.

The amalgamation of Struthers and Dixon, Inc., the Cosmopolitan Shipping Co., of New York, and the Green Star Line of New York, effective January 1, 1920, has been announced by cable advices to Shanghai. Each company will maintain its own identity in operating their present respective services but will establish various new and inter-communicating services. The total fleet of the combined companies, including the steamers allotted by the U. S. Shipping Board, will be more than 100 vessels. The services now include two Far Eastern lines having San Francisco and Seattle as home ports, a West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and Far Eastern line, and a trans-Atlantic line to United Kingdom, Continental European and Mediterranean ports. One of the new lines contemplated is one operating between the Far East and Europe. While these are now freight routes several will soon be converted into combined freight and passenger services. The combine will be represented in the Far East by Struthers and Dixon and the executive offices for the Orient will be located in Shanghai.

New Books and Publications

The China Year Book

The China Year Book 1919-20, by H. T. Montague Bell and H. G. W. Woodhead, M. J. I. London: George Routledge and Sons, Limited. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company.

IT is a pleasant duty to tell those who want to know about China to get the China Year Book and use it. It requires no effort on the part of the reviewer. Every one knows what a year book is. Every one who wants to know about China needs such a year book. Here it is. It is not the business of the editors of a year book to provide the raw material in the way of information from which sensible conclusions and shrewd judgments may be drawn.

The only way to come to conclusions as to the quality of work of such editors is to check the information they give. It is further evidence of the great need for such a book as this to say, what is the truth, that the work of checking their statements about a thousand things would require many weeks of hard work. No one can get the facts and figures here presented except by the laborious process that the editors themselves must have followed. It may sound paradoxical to say that the harder it is to check a year book, the more valuable the book; but it is true.

It is unfortunate that this book should give the reader the impression of being out of date. The book

is published in England, at some distance from the sources of most of the information, and it is about China, a country where it is the fashion for budgets, railway and customs statistics to be about a year behind. The editors cannot, however, be completely exonerated. The book might be published in China and an effort might be made to bring it out every year. This would be worth doing even though it involved some sacrifice in the quality of workmanship and in completeness. The user of this book should bear in mind that it presents the China of 1916 and 1917 and not the China of 1919.

The use of diagrams and of other graphic ways of presenting facts ought to be made use of. Much of the information about commerce, communications and finance could be made clearer and more valuable by this means. The China Year Book is, probably, the only statistical work in the world that does not contain a single effort at graphic presentation.

Of the single chapters the least satisfactory is that on land. A recent book by Dr. H. L. Huang, *The Land Tax in China*, is a source of information that could be made use of to great advantage. The reader ought also to note that the Harvard Medical School of China is no longer carrying on its educational work, that the president of Shanghai Baptist College is Dr. F. J. White, that the Bank of Territorial Development is no longer doing business in Shanghai, that there is an organization among the Chinese cotton mills (p.58). These are mistakes that appear upon a single reading and after using the book but a short time.

It is obvious that the year book looks at China from the point of view of England and of British interests. There is no criticism to be made of this fact. It is for the use of British business men and officials. If Americans edited it, it would probably be equally American in its outlook. But, taking for granted that it is British in its viewpoint, it is certainly getting things out of proportion to give over a page to Hong-kong University and to deal with the Y. M. C. A. in four lines. The Y. M. C. A. is much more influential in China and is a more outstanding feature of the relations of the Chinese with foreigners than is Hong-kong University, however much we may, and do, hope from the founding of a British University in that colony.

The book has an excellent chapter upon Mongolia and the general government and condition of that country in the days that immediately preceded its present distracted state. It contains an excellent report of the working of the Chinese Post Office for 1917. But there is no need to try to point out individual points of excellence. The book brings before its reader as he turns its pages the China of the beginning of the European war. It is a lesson to those whose talk is of the unchanging East and who quote Kipling to each other across the dinner table. China today is not the China of this book. The next China Year Book will probably record in facts and figures a great change in China. The European War began that crisis in the affairs of the Far East which is now working itself out in Japan, in Korea, in Siberia, in China and in India. We who live through it will probably look back upon it as little less important than the crisis that Western civilization has been facing since 1914.

C. F. R.

St. John's University.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: H. Merecki, Japan; L. Randan; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Yokohama; Strieuky; Mr. and Mrs. W. Rosenblett, San Francisco; Capt. Moutack; Mawraff; Col. and Mrs. Rodzianko, Vladivostok; O. A. Mallouk, New York; Capt. R. C. Brennan, Hongkong; E. Doalittle, Chicago; G. H. Brown, Chicago; J. M. Taylor; Capt. A. Piano, Peking; D. W. Ramsay; E. L. Maacam, Chicago; Nagaskima, Tokyo; Turmere, Kobe; Y. G. Moy, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Chutjan, New York; Mr. Mrs. Schnatz, San Francisco; Mrs. F. Ahendroth, Chicago; Mrs. O. Kline, Chicago; G. Ludin, Hongkong; M. Grandosi, Hongkong; Wm. Stedger, New York; R. A. May Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Local; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sayce, Chicago; Col. A. Fatalinoff, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Weliachew, Harbin; J. J. Van Keeken; H. G. Walker; C. K. Tatlow; C. H. Myers; E. F. Turner; W. Syons, London.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Damner, Local; K. Lough, Kobe; Edwards L. Ddy, Kobe; H. B. Bernsten; J. Miscry, New York; E. Hedaya, New York; Mrs. Trueman; D. Keehule, San Francisco; K. Higo Shikawa, Osaka; Ph. Diedrichson, Tientsin; F. Gebharat, Vladivostok; V. Johannesen, Vladivostok; A. Natushinsky, Vladivostok; Miss G. Kopernov, Vladivostok; D. W. Munton, Local; P. Curie, Omsk; A. Tumbell, Swatow; A. McLure, Local; Henry E. Marke; Mr. and Mrs. J. Norris Bogle, Manila; S. E. Lindstorm, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. Salgada Santos, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wallace Hongkong; George R. Lightowber, Kobe; R. T. Sexton, America; T. Marovee, Vladivostok; E. L. Hartopp, Shanghai.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. Le. Gale, Hankow; P. D. Wilkinsen, England; J. E. Betley, de; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Way Miss L. Way, Mr. A. Nelar, Mr. O. I. Catley; J. H. Johnsen; Miss Williams and maid, London; Mrs. L. Fuller, Tientsin; F. Diken, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. V. Grund; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Olsen; Miss F. R. Hendry Scotland; Miss Elixabeth Moen Scotland; Mr. H. Casati Wuhu; Miss A. D. Way; Miss M. L. Beaty; W. H. S. Davis; P. L. O. Hill; A. L. Newman; Mr. Begelund Denmark; Mr. I. Dubeis, Hankow; Capt. J. Legge Hankow; Major M. Garibaldi, Tientsin; Lieut. N. G. Bazzani, de; Mr. A. S. Wheler, Peking; Capt. and Mrs. Milis; Mr. and Mrs. Besusten, and child.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL,

COMMISSIONER,

DISBURSING OFFICER,

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER

DEPUTY CLERK

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5.
Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings and Proceedings:

January 29, 1920; Cause No. 929; Chow Soong Dah v. Mrs. A. Abeles; petition; summons.
" 29, " Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co. v. George E. Young; answer.
" 29, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co. Inc. v. George E. Young; answer.
" 29, " Cause No. 930; In re Last Will and Testament of Elmer F. Shanstrom, deceased; petition; deposition.
" 29, " Cause No. 909; In re Estate of Hastings Stelker, deceased; petition.

January 29, 1920; Cause No. 927; In re Estate of Susan Pott, deceased; order; oath; bond; Letters of Administration inventory.
" 29, " Cause No. 898; Fearon, Danie; & Co. Inc. v. R. N. Kitching replication.
" 29, " Cause No. 910; Lowe Bingham & Matthews v. Klauber Trading Corporation; judgment.
" 29, " Cause No. 928; Yangtze River Steam Chinese Fare Syndicate v. Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co.; judgment.
" 30, " Cause No. 883; Walter Whiting et al. v. Elmer F. Shanstrom; motion to dismiss.
" 30, " Cause No. 842; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased; inventory; application for leave to dispose of certain property.
" 30, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D. Bunn v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; motion for judgment by default.
" 30, " Cause No. 909; In re Estate of Hastings Stelker, deceased; Letters of Administration; oath; bond.
" 30, " Cause No. 930; In re Last Will Testament of Elmer F. Shanstrom, deceased; order.
" 31, " Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A Biddle, deceased; petition.
" 31, " Cause No. 852; In re Last Will Testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased; order.
" 31, " Cause No. 670; In re Estate of Charles Joseph Whitney, deceased; order.
" 31, " Cause No. 979; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Biddle, deceased; order.
" 31, " Cause No. 930; In re Last Will and Testament of Elmer F. Shanstrom, deceased; letters of administration; oath; bond.

February 2, 1920; Cause No. 905; Lang Yick Bank v. Barkley Co.; replication.
" 2, " Cause No. 931; U. S. v. James Murphy; writ.
" 2, " Cause No. 932; U. S. v. C. C. Goodrich; writ.
" 2, " Cause No. 953; In re Estate of Amy Bell, deceased; petition; order.
" 2, " Cause No. 611; In re Last Will and Testament of Angles San Juan, deceased; final receipt.
" 2, " Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co. v. George E. Young; notice of motion; order.
" 2, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co. Inc. v. George E. Young; notice of motion.
" 3, " Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co. Inc. v. George E. Young; motion to strike answer from files.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.. The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam heaters. The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingehow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lung hai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaofoo, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaofoo.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bantleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of
Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Pow-
ders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices
stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to
take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:

"WOODROCK"—Brooklyn.

All Codes Used

- February 3, 1920; Cause No. 836; Sing Chong and Co. v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; stipulation.
- " 3, " Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Biddle, deceased; letters of administration; oath; bond.
- " 3, " Cause No. 932; U. S. v. C. C. Goodrich, motion to dismiss.
- " 3, " Cause No. 837; S. Rakusen v. T. C. Britton; motion; order.
- " 3, " Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co. v. George E. Young; notice of motion.
- " 4, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co. v. George E. Young; amended answer.
- " 4, " Cause No. 932; U. S. v. C. C. Goodrich; order.
- " 4, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co. Inc. v. George E. Young; order.
- " 4, " Cause No. 905; Lang Yick Bank v. Barkley Co. Inc; order.
- " 4, " Cause No. 806; The Oriental Press v. The Robert Dollar Co.; order.
- " 5, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co. Inc., v. George E. Young; notice of motion.
- " 5, " Cause No. 924; George E. Young v. The Barkley Co., Inc.; motion to dissolve attachment.

Hearings:

- February 4, 1920; Cause No. 806; Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar Co.
- " 4, " Cause No. 912; Barkley Company, Inc. v. George E. Young.
- " 4, " Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. Barkley Co. Inc.
- " 4, " Cause No. 931; U. S. v. James Murphy.

Judgments and Orders:

- January 29, 1920; Cause No. 927; In re Estate of Susan Pott, deceased; order granting Letters of Administration.
- " 29, " Cause No. 910; Lowe Bingham and Matthews v. Klauber Trading Corporation; judgment.
- " 29, " Cause No. 928; Yangtze River Steam Chinese Fare Syndicate v. Phoenix Oriental Exploitation Co.; judgment.
- " 30, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D. Bunn v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; judgment.
- " 30, " Cause No. 930; In re Last will and Testament of Elmer F. Shanstrom, deceased; order for probate (See below p. 510)
- " 31, " Cause No. 842; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased; order granting leave to sell certain property.
- " 31, " Cause No. 670; In re Estate of Charles Joseph Whitley, deceased; order discharging administrator

In the United States Court for China

Doong Nyi Benevolent Association,
()
Plaintiff.

vs.

Henry S. Grew
John Grew
Mary Grew
Robert Grew
John Doe
Richard Roe

Defendants.

Cause No. 874

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China,

January 16, 1920.

JAMES P. CONNOLLY

Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the
United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a
copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants if
found within the jurisdiction of this Court—

HENRY S. GREW, AND JOHN GREW, MARY GREW, ROBERT GREW,
JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, whose real names are unknown, heirs,
successors and assigns of the said Henry S. Grew, and to notify them to be
and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day of March, 1920
to file their written answer hereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D.
WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States
Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, January
sixteenth, 1920.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY

Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice,
judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to
appear and file his written answer as required.

January 31, 1920; Cause No. 753; In re Last Will
and Teatment of Charles A.
Biddle, deceased; order granting
Letters of Administration *cum testa-*
mento annexo.

February 2, 1920; Cause No. 753; In re Estates of
Amy Bell, deceased; order for
partial distribution.

" 2, " Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co.
v. George E. Young; order.

" 3, " Cause No. 837; S. Rakusen v. T.
C. Britton; dismissal.

" 4, " Cause No. 932: U. S. v. C. C.
Goodrich; order.

" 4, " Cause No. 912; The Barkley Co.
Inc. v. George E. Young; order
to strike part of answer.

" 4, " Cause No. 905; Lang Yick Bank
v. Barkley Co Inc.; order overruling
plea to jurisdiction and to file answer.

" 4, " Cause No. 806; The Oriental
press v. The Robert Dollar Co.;
order sustaining motion and to file
answer.

Assignments for Hearing:

February 14, 1920; 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 905;
Lee Ah King v. Barkley Co. Inc.

" 16, " 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 888;
Mercantile Bank of India v.
Caravol.

" 19, " 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 806;
Oriental Press v. Robert Dollar
Co.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

SUSAN POTT.

Deceased.

Cause No. 927

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the un-
dersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named
decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the
said estate are required to present the same for payment, with
vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 7, 1920,
and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to
make payment to the undersigned.

F. L. HAWKS POTT,

Administrator,

Jessfield,

Shanghai, China.

February 2, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament

of

ELMER F. SHANSTROM,

Deceased.

Cause No. 930

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the un-
dersigned has been appointed Administrator *cum testamento*
annexo of the above named decedent's estate; that all per-
sons having claims against the said estate are required to
present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned
on or before August 7 1920, and that all persons owing the
said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG,

Administrator *cum testamento annexo*,

11 Whangpoo Road,

Shanghai China.

February 2, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

FRANCIS BUTLER SHAW,

Deceased.

Cause No. 920

Estate No. 322

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the
undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the
above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims
against the said estate are required to present the same for
payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the
31st day of July, 1920, and all persons owing the said
deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.)

A. P. CHASE

Administrator,

51-A Kiangse Road,

Shanghai, China.

January 28, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament

of

JOHN MYERS SWAN,

Deceased.

Cause No. 925

Estate No. 323

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the
undersigned has been appointed Special Administratrix of the
above named decedent's estate and that all persons having
claims against the said estate are required to present the same
for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before
July 24, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased
are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) MINTA H. SWAN,

Special Administratrix,

Canton, China.

January 24, 1920.

Chinese Government Railways PEKING-HANKOW LINE "The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Peinlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hauchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$547,388 and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

January 20, 1920; 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 911;
Barkley Company v. George E. Young.

" 20, " 9:30 A. M.; Cause No. 912;
Barkley Company Inc. George E. Young.

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ANGELES SAN JUAN
(Cause No. 661; filed January 28, 1920.)

SYLLABUS

Natural Children: Succession. The estate of a natural child who dies intestate, and whose mother is likewise dead, passes to the latter's heirs at law.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The deceased, who was a Filipina, left a will in the Tagalog language bequeathing all her property to a natural daughter. After the issuance of Letters Testamentary the daughter died in infancy and the question is presented, now for the first time, it is believed, in this jurisdiction, as to the proper distribution of the estate, under such circumstances.

The latest legislation applicable to the subject appears to be the following:

"The illegitimate child or children of any female and the issue of such illegitimate child or children shall be capable in law of taking real estate by inheritance from their mother, or from each other, or from the descendants of each other, as the case may be; * * and where such illegitimate child or children shall die leaving no descendants or brothers or sisters, or the descendants of such brothers or sisters, then and in that case the mother of such illegitimate child or children if living, shall be entitled as heir to the real estate of such illegitimate child or children, and if the mother be dead, the heirs of the mother shall take in like manner as if such illegitimate child or children had been born in lawful wedlock."

In this case, therefore, we need only ascertain who are "the heirs of the mother." She left surviving both parents and one sister; but the law is that

"If there be a father and no child or descendant, the father shall have the whole."

The fact that the daughter died while still an infant more than a year ago and that no suggestion has come from any source that an administration of her estate is necessary seems to justify the distribution, under the statutes above quoted, of the mother's property directly to her father precisely as if the will had never been made.

It appears that notice to creditors was duly published as required by law but that no claims have been presented against the estate tho the time therefor has long since expired.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that all claims against the above entitled estate be and the same are hereby barred; that the Executor proceed to distribute the assets of said estate to the father of the deceased and that upon the filing of the latter's receipt therefor with the Clerk of this Court, the Executor shall stand discharged and the administration closed.

1. Act of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 958 as amended by Act of June 30, 1902, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. 1, Ch. 1329, p. 537.
2. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, sec. 380.

Utilizing the Corporation Act

Now that Americans in China are provided with a corporation law of their own they need no longer incorporate under the laws of a foreign country nor even of a distant state of the American Union. They may form corporations under American law on the ground and that this privilege is appreciated by those who are aware of it, and that the need for it was great, is apparent from

the fact that some twenty corporations have been organized in China under said law since the decision above set forth. Following is a list of them:

The American Sales Corporation,
The Pacific Transport Company, Limited,
Chung Mei Trading Corporation,
American Drug Company,
Asia Engineering & Contracting Company,
Oriental Motor Company,
Yangtze Transport & Supply Corporation,
American Perfumery Company,
American Shantung Jih Pao,
Malhame Bros. of the Far East, Inc.,
J. E. Hayes Engineering Corporation,
China International Corporation,
Lu Pao Company, Inc.,
Universal Gazette Inc.,
Sullivan Manufacturing Company, Inc.,
The Wilkins Brothers & Company, Inc.,
American Industrial Supply Company, Inc.,
Journal of Commerce Press.

In utilizing the Act the first step is to prepare articles of incorporation. Their requisites are set forth in section 2 of the Act ¹ but in drafting them the services of a competent attorney will usually be needed. And in addition to the said requisites the articles ought to be accompanied by an affidavit in the following form:

"The affiants..... and
.....being first duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that he or she is the same person who executed the foregoing instrument; that it is his or her voluntary act and deed; that he or she has read said instrument, knows the contents, thereof and that the statements therein contained are true; that the amount of capital stock with which the corporation there mentioned is to commence business has been paid in; and that there is a substantial American interest in said corporation.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 192, at....., China.
Clerk, U. S. Court for China.

The last statement is inserted because the Department of State has advised the consuls to require "a substantial American interest" as a condition to registration in their consulates.

Having prepared the articles of incorporation they should be filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States Court for China and in the American Legation at Peking. Each year thereafter the corporation should file and publish a statement containing the particulars required by secs. 20 and 23 of the Act ² and which may be in the following form:

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

A corporation organized under the Act of Congress of March 2 1903.

(32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 978 p. 947)

The officers of said corporation are:

	Salary
President.....	\$.....
Secretary.....	\$.....
Treasurer.....	\$.....
Manager.....	\$.....
The actual cash value of its property is \$.....	
consisting.....	
located at.....	
Its actual paid-up capital is \$.....	
being an $\frac{in}{de}$ crease during the past year of \$.....	

1. *Ante* p. 403.

2. *Ante* p. 407.

The number of shares of its capital stock.....
outstanding is being an $\frac{in}{de}$ crease of.....
during the past year.

The amount paid in on each share of stock is\$.....

The debts and liabilities of said corporation are \$.....

Being an $\frac{in}{de}$ crease during the past year of \$.....

Incurred as follows:

Secured as follows:\$

Unsecured\$.....

.....President.

(Signed) Secretary.

.....Treasurer.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION IN CHINA } SS

CONSULAR DISTRICT OF.....

The affiants
and.....being first duly sworn, each for himself deposed and says that they are respectively President, Secretary and Treasurer of said corporation; that he has read and signed the forgoing statement and that the recitals thereof are true.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 192.....

Clerk, U. S. Court for China.

The affiant.....being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the.....; that it is a newspaper published in English and of general circulation in China and that the above and foregoing statement appeared for three successive weeks therein, to-wit on..... and.....

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 192.....

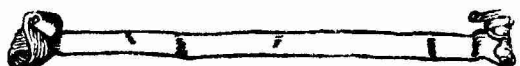
Clerk, U. S. Court for China.

In this connection the consequences of defective incorporation deserve mention. A group of individuals attempting to incorporate but failing, for some reason, to comply with all the legal requisites, becomes at least a partnership ³ in which case the individuals are liable as partners for any debts of the concern instead of being limited in their liability to the unpaid portion of their stock subscriptions. ⁴ But such a concern may be even more than a partnership. Given "an existing law under which a corporation might have been formed, a colorable attempt in good faith to comply with that law, and a subsequent user" and the concern becomes a *de facto* corporation "with a standing against all the world except the state." ⁵ In other words *its corporate capacity can be questioned by no one but the government and than only in a proceeding to forfeit its franchise.*

3. Wells v. Gates, 18 Barb. (N. Y.) 554.

4. Corpue Juris XIV; Cyc, X, 146.

5. Columbia Law Rev., XIX, 391, reviewing Held v. Crosthwaite, (U. S. C. C. A.) Fed., 61 N. Y. L. J. 1671, where an attempt to hold the stockholders liable as partners was unsuccessful tho the franchise had been declared forfeited by a proclamation of the Governor, pursuant to statute.



Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 320—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Export Company, Inc., Union Building, Shanghai, desires to communicate with reliable import and export houses and indent firms in China, Japan, Siberia, Indo-China, Malay States, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Australia and New Zealand, who desire to handle the various products of the Du Pont Company such as Fabrikoid, Rubber Coated Fabrics, Automobile Specialties, Py-ra-lin, Ivory Py-ra-lin, combs, Py-ra-lin Baby Rattles, Cleanable Collars, Paint Products, Enamels, Wood Finishing Products, Varnishes Painters Products, Pigments, Paint Specialties, Dyestuff Intermediates, Chemicals, Sporting Powders, Blasting Accessories. Firms or individuals interested in handling any of these lines are urged to communicate direct without delay. (See page advertisement elsewhere in this issue)

No. 321—Leon Willard and Company, San Francisco and Manila, Manila address, care, Luneta Hotel, desires to obtain from dealers in China a line of samples of filet laces.

No. 322—Diamond Chain and Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., desires agent in China to handle full line of bicycle chains.

No. 323—United Hat Company, 731 Market Street, San Francisco, cable address, "Unhatco," desires to make connections in China with firms in position to ship to America strawbraid suitable for the manufacture of ladies' hats.

No. 324—Kirk and Cooper, 108 Worth Street, New York cable address, "Kircoop," desires connections in China to handle cotton and cotton mill machinery. Senior member of firm has had five years experience in China and Philippines, and gives as reference the Philippine National Bank.

No. 325—Cohen Bros. Manufacturing Company, Inc., 16-18-20 West 23 Street, New York, cable address, "Coen," desires agents in China to handle wool and fiber sweaters, ladies pocketbooks, raincoats, safety razors, lubricants, safety pins, mens neckwear suspenders and belts, underwear, garters, and other sundries.

No. 326—American International Trading Company, 80 Wall Street, New York, cable address, "Amitco," desires to make connections in China for handling Chinese products in America and American manufactured products in China. Are in position to ship food-stuffs, chemicals, metals, raw materials, hardware, machinery, etc.

No. 327—China Electric Company, 4 Shih Chia Hutung, Peking, desires names of American manufacturers of large quantity of umbrella-ribs and cloth, or their agents in China. Persons interested are urged to communicate direct at once.

No. 328—Consulado de Espana, Shanghai, announces that the newly organized "Banco Agricola Commercial" in Balboa, Spain has a capital of £1,800,000 and that it desires correspondence with merchants in China.

No. 329—Baker Food Products Company, South Halsted and 49th Street, Chicago, cable address, "Bapaco," desire to make connections with firms in China to handle the following lines: Meat delicacies such as tinned, boiled beef, chili con carne, corned beef, corned beef hash, deviled meat, hamburger steak, luncheon tongue, potted meat, country sausage, etc.

No. 330—Milliken Brothers Manufacturing Company, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York, San Francisco and Majestic Building, Chicago, manufacturers of "Milliken Buildings" desires connections in China. "Milliken Buildings," are standardized steel structures suitable for godowns, general stores buildings, cement storehouses, tobacco warehouses, cotton and oil storage, grinding mills, sheep and cattle sheds, light manufacturing plants, power houses, machine shops, foundries, freight houses, saw and textile, mills, dye factories, garages, hangars, etc. Structures come all ready for assembling anywhere.

No. 331—General Motors Export Company, 1764 Broadway, New York, cable address, "Autoexport," desire to supply free to inquirers a new booklet giving interesting details of the several manufacturing units of the General Motors Corporation.

No. 332—Pacific Orient Company, 16 California Street, San Francisco, cable address, "Cowen," desire to correspond with houses in China of responsible American or Chinese nationality who are well established in the drug business. Give as reference, International Banking Corporation of Shanghai, Anglo-London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco and the American National Bank of San Francisco.

No. 333—Tally and DeCherney, 620-21-22-23, Pacific Block, Seattle are in position to export to China such raw materials as timber, lumber, Alaska furs, fishery (especially salmon canning) food stuff, wheat, Washington apples, sundries etc. Also in position to import Chinese products. Cable address. "Trade."

No. 334—Manufacturers Association, Arctic Building, Seattle, desire to correspond with firms in China desiring connections with responsible houses in the Seattle district.

No. 335—North American Wood-Products Corporation, 50 Union Square, New York, cable address. "Nawoproco," desire to get in touch with wholesale factors in the timber and wood joinery business. Corporation is composed of fifty-four leading manufacturers of lumber and its products organized for the purpose of placing their goods in foreign countries.

No. 336—Commercial Union of America, 23-25 Beaver Street, New York, cable address, "Commerica," desire connections in China for the sale of acids, chemicals, oils, seeds, gums, waxes, food stuffs, tobacco products, metals, tar, pitch, window glass, etc.

No. 337—D. C. Yang, Business Agency, Canadian Methodist Church, Chungking, desires to purchase from American firms having offices in China the following materials: watches, clocks, cloth and linen, fruits and candies, dressings and stationeries, ornate things and all kinds of sundries. Has a capital of Silver \$10,000 and is in a position to pay cash.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from September 21 to September 30, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run		
							Present year	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year	
					Increase	Decrease					Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Peking-Hankow	214535	560847	449	775831	77950	17381312	1052032	6.05	2798595	97867	3.50	
Peking-Mukden	196820	283993	18786	499599	9074	13391507	2161910	-16.14	2521395	108531	-4.30	
Tientsin-Pukow	142661	208894	2780	354335	47890	10275816	1886810	18.36	1903715	125492	6.59	
Peking-Suiyuan	33238	78351	3372	114961	13919	3203714	166363	5.19	628376	115054	18.31	
Shanghai-Nanking	93795	56236	3054	153085	10694	4151884	715380	17.23	1159219	99488	8.58	
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	45455	18227	650	64332	6974	1917920	123633	6.45	498263	35845	7.19	
Cheng-Tai	15925	77294	2752	95971	37293	2151776	248085	-11.53	468358	7199	-1.54	
Canton-Kowloon	24014	3550	700	28264	2393	719057	70578	9.82	200401	10525	5.25	
Kirin-Changchun	18078	37706	208	55992	30030	1340378	43649	3.26	273119	13975	-5.12	
Taokow-Chinghua	4833	17581	652	23066	15329	700596	9161	1.31	171831	202	.12	
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	2944	16635	.....	19579	3822	446273	196519	44.04	145512	64218	44.13	
Canton-Samshui .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy	926	14	.....	940	940	24161	15257	-63.15	5078	11974	-235.80	
Kaifeng-Honan	20177	21467	728	42372	13721	1074694	386558	35.97	209410	12741	-6.08	
Wuchang-Changsha	12069	19334	46	31449	18127	1078278	961810	89.20	219452	197092	89.81	
Ssu-Tsen	6451	9399	48	15898	7773	487211	219074	44.96	80717	24457	30.30	
TOTAL	831921	1409528	34225	2275674	17215	58344577	3406315	5.84	11283441	615820	5.46	

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications